

THE MESSENGER.

Dr A H Strickler
14 Feby 83

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

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THE MESSENGER.
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Poetry.

TRANSFORMATION.

Katharine Ingmire.

"The earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God."—*EPISTLE.*

"Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful. The disciple is not above his Master; but every one that is perfect shall be as his Master."—*GOSPEL.*

Forever on the mount with Thee,
O dearest Lord, we fair would be;
That from the rays that round Thee shine,
Making Thy human form divine,
More light and warmth we may receive
By which to know we in Thee live:
And gazing on Thy glorious face
May catch some reflex of its grace:
That as through man, man's sins we bear,
We may, through Thee, God's likeness share;
And daily lose the stains of earth
And gain new signs of heavenly birth.

Life in the valley seems so cold;
Fears grow so strong and doubts so bold,
And hungry crowds too closely press,
Filling our days with weariness.
The sinful, impotent, and blind
Stretch forth their hands and hope to find
More aid than we have power to give—
O let us on the mountain live.

O foolish hearts! the highest grace
Comes not from gazing on My face;
While from the valley far below
Comes up the cry of human woe.
I from a higher mount do now
To win for men a heavenly crown,
And left a glorious throne above
To show by deeds that "God is Love."
Rest and refreshment ye must take,
But not an end the means may make;
Ease taken ere the close of strife
Would more resemble death than life.

If from this place, when ye descend,
The weak and sinful ye befriend;
If all thy powers thou wilt employ
To bring sad hearts to peace and joy,
And point the weary to My rest;
If hungry souls through thee are blest,
Then shall in thee the Life divine
Shine forth as here it cannot shine,
And others, looking on thy face,
May learn the secret of its grace,
And they with thee, mount higher still
Until upon My Holy Hill,
With all my servants gone before,
To rest with Me forevermore.

—Churchman.

Communications.

For The Messenger.

THE LATE REV. W. F. P. DAVIS.

This brother died suddenly on the morning of June 11, aged 51 years, 8 months and 10 days. Although the picture of robust physical vigor, he has been in feeble health during several years past. After several slight attacks of paralysis, from which he recovered only partially, his friends were fearful of a more fatal recurrence of the disease. This happened in the form of apoplexy about six hours before his death. On the advice of his physician, he informed his congregation, a few weeks ago, that he would have to cease all public ministrations for at least three months, with the hope of recuperating sufficiently to serve them again thereafter. But He who doeth all things wisely and well ordered otherwise. Mr. Davis belonged to a Levitical family. His grandmother was a daughter of Rev. Philip Pauli, and a sister of the brothers, Rev. William Pauli, and Rev. C. A. Pauli. Rev. Frederick William Vandersloot, the first Reformed minister of this name in this county, was his great-grandfather, and to his son and grandsons he was correspondingly related.

He was born of Christian parents, in Paradise township, York Co., Pa. From a child the voice of his consecrated an-

cestors unceasingly challenged him to devote his life to the service of the holy ministry. Through a full apprenticeship he learned the saddler trade, at which he worked for a number of years. Without the requisite means, he grappled earnestly with the difficult problem of obtaining the necessary education. Meanwhile he sought to earn money for this object at his trade. Finally others came to his help. He began his studies in the classical school of Prof G. W. Ruby of blessed memory in York, Pa. Later he entered Franklin and Marshall College. He graduated with the class of 1861, and finished his studies in the Theological Seminary in 1863. He was licensed and ordained by the Zion's Classis, and within its bounds he labored as pastor of the New Oxford charge, Adams county, for a period of nearly nine years.

After the death of Rev. C. A. Pauli, he became pastor of four of the congregations of his charge, in the neighborhood of Reading, Pa. This charge, consisting of Sinking Springs, Hains, Yocum's and Kissinger congregations, he served since 1872. The last named he resigned one year ago. As Rev. C. A. Pauli spent many years of his life as an independent minister, his people had become measurably alienated from the life of the Reformed Church. This made his earlier pastorate among this people somewhat difficult. In a prudent, judicious, yet decided way, he tried to remove their prejudices and imbue them with a spirit of loyalty to the Church. This difficult task, which required great tact and wisdom, was crowned with encouraging success. During his earlier ministry here, he also served St. John's Reformed congregation in Hamburg, for a number of years. As a student and as a minister he exhibited great energy and determination in prosecuting the work which provided scarcely able to ascend the pulpit steps, he still persisted in his favorite mission of preaching the Gospel.

On October 22, 1863, he was married to Miss Ellen E. Myers, of York, Pa. They had ten children, of whom five sons and two daughters survive him. His oldest son is a member of the Sophomore Class in Franklin and Marshall College. Very sad and disconsolate is the home circle of this stricken household. May the widow's Judge and the orphan's Father be its refuge and support.

The funeral services were held on June 14, in St. Paul's Reformed church of Reading, of which his family are members, and his remains were buried in Charles Evans cemetery, near the city.

Rev. A. S. Leinbach preached in the German and Rev. B. Bausman in the English language. Dr. C. F. McCauley led in a prayer at the house, and Dr. J. O. Miller led in prayer and read the Scripture lesson at the church. Dr. F. W. Kremer led in a German prayer, and Rev. L. K. Evans read the burial service. Six ministers of Lebanon Classis acted as pallbearers. There were about fifty ministers of the Gospel present, among whom were between thirty and forty of the Reformed Church. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A FRIEND.

For The Messenger.
FROM THE MARYLAND CLASSIS.

Mr. Editor:—The late meeting of the Maryland Classis was held in the beautiful little city of Westminster, whose people are famed for their hospitality. The Reformed portion of its citizens and near vicinity, did honor to their old time reputation in a way the members of the Classis will not soon forget, and make certain acceptance of an invitation to meet there again when their turn comes.

Quite a large and very intelligent audience assembled to join in the worship and witness the proceedings of the opening session. In the absence of president Geary, the Rev. Dr. Staley preached the prescribed sermon, after which the Stated Clerk called the meeting to order, and the Rev. M. L. Firor was elected president pro tem. When the roll was completed the Rev. W. Goodrich was elected president for the current year.

As this letter proposes to give only a few salient points in the proceedings, I will omit things merely "technical and in routine," and mention first, that in connection with the reading of the parochial reports a lively discussion sprang up in regard to the "erasure of names" as provided for in our statistical columns. So wide was the diversity of opinion in regard to the matter, and so serious seemed to be the injury inflicted upon many church members by striking their names off the church register simply because of prolonged absence, that the discussion resulted finally in a resolution asking the Synod of the Potomac to overture the General Synod to make an authoritative deliverance on the subject.

The parochial reports gave the most encouraging evidence that, during the past year, progress has been along our whole line. Three new congregations have been organized, and the way prepared for others. Two new pastoral charges have been formed that are self-sustaining, with the prospect in the near future, that the Glade, Mechanicstown, Manchester, and Taneytown charges, will by reconstruction, add two or three additional self supporting parishes; three new students for the ministry enrolled, with gains of over 500 in membership and of over \$500 in our benevolent contributions. More generally than ever before have our pastors been able to meet their apportionments, while some have largely exceeded them.

The reports showed also, that throughout our boundaries peace, harmony and good will prevail. A state of facts which was conspicuously reflected in the proceedings of the Classis, which throughout (as recognized and spoken of by visiting brethren of our own and other churches) were characterized by great harmony and most delicate

opinion, and not a little earnest discussion no word of courtesy or bitterness was uttered during the entire sessions. And this in connection with the services and preaching in our own and other churches, has left a highly favorable impression upon the community for the Reformed Church. The charge being vacant at the time, the consistory had requested president Geary to change the place of meeting, which request he very wisely declined, on the ground, that even if he had the power to do so, (which he did not have) the fact of their being without a pastor, was one of the best of reasons why the Classis should meet here—and so it proved.

The overture from the Mercersburg Classis (declined last year) asking that we cede to it, that portion of our territory lying in Washington county, Md., with its pastoral charges was again respectfully declined, which action carried with it (almost necessarily) the proposition on the table from last year, to divide our Classis, or rather to erect a new Classis out of a portion of our territory. The advocates of this measure see no other way so effectual for the doing of the Missionary work, challenging in East and West alike (in our territory) as by distinct classical organizations, each charged with its specific work. In all of Western Maryland beyond Clearspring, we have only two (German) congregations, while Cumberland, Piedmont, Keyser, Oakland and Deer Park, all present to us the most inviting fields for missionary activity. On the other hand (East) the counties of Montgomery—Howard—Baltimore (county and city) with the great eastern shore into which our people are going from Pennsylvania, in large numbers every year, would furnish a grand missionary field for a young, vigorous Classis, (as the Classis of Baltimore would be) already "white unto the harvest." This request of the Mercersburg Classis, came in upon us last year and this year also, making it impossible to give the matter proper consideration, and causing an indefinite postponement. Soon or later the division must come, as the Classis, by the increase of congregation and charges is growing to such size, that its annual sessions cannot now be held, in many of our small towns and villages where it would be desirable for us to go.

The Maryland Classis has for a number

years by gifts of money, been making its ministers life-members of the society for the relief of ministers and their widows. Right or wrong, the impression prevailed, that the money so contributed, was being used in the annual appropriations to beneficiaries, rather than invested and added to the fund. In this view a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the society to add our contributions to the capital fund of the society, and use only the interest for current expenses.

* For the Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of Religion and Morals in the Virginia Classis

In submitting this report on the State of Religion and Morals within the bounds of Virginia Classis, let us first return our humble and unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the evidences of His favor during another year.

Peace and good will in our midst, resulting in greater activity and better cooperation on the part of pastors and people, give promise of the dawn of better days for the Church within our bounds. For this condition of things we would express profound gratitude to the great Head of the Church. We find from the evidences at hand, in parochial reports and the statements of delegate elders, that with the fewest exceptions, a marked advance has been made in all the charges and congregations. Not only is the preaching of the Word, the administration of the sacraments, the catechising of the young, and the introduction of members into the church attended to, but the Sunday school work, the great subject of missions, the support of the gospel and the cause of general benevolence, are also considered.

The increasing liberality of our people cannot be too much commended.

The advance we have made in occupying new territory, dividing old fields, in pressing out and pushing forward into the waste and desolate places beyond, all exhibit an aggressiveness truly refreshing. Two new charges have been organized during the year; and the third is now in process of organization. More frequent service, more pastoral visitation, more catechization, more work in the Sunday schools, mite and missionary societies, concentration, co-operation, are ushering in a new era for the Church within our bounds. This aggressiveness in all our church work is the hope of the Church.

Along with this hopeful and encouraging condition however, we are not insensible of the fact that we still fall far short of measuring up to the extent of our ability. As a Classis, as pastors, elders, deacons, and people, we have the ability to do greater work than we have done in the past. And although the means of grace have been regularly dispensed, and all branches of church work much improved, still much lies before us to be done. Our contributions to benevolent objects are yet too small; our zeal too cold; our faith too inactive. Within the Church, too little consecration of time, talents and substance to the service of the Lord and His Church. Without the church we are confronted with sin and error in all their forms and in all their hideousness. Worldliness, sordidness, sensuality, intemperance, all these things call us to penitence, prayer and humility before the Lord. But whilst we are thus made to feel the force of the opposition confronting us, we go forward humbly, patiently doing the work of the Lord, sowing the divine seed, relying upon the sure promise of the Lord to be with us unto the end and give us the victory. Our field truly is great, and white unto the harvest, but the laborers are so few. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send more laborers into His field.

Since we last met in annual session as a Classis, one of our number has fallen in the ranks of the ministry. The Rev. A. H. Whitmore was called suddenly from his labors in the militant Church, on the 16th of January, 1883. A calm, peaceful, tri-

phant death was vouchsafed him. Public mention having already been made of his life and labors, we pause here merely to call to mind the admonition of our Lord, "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." Let us work while it is called to-day, seeing that the night cometh wherein no man can work.

Again with devout gratitude to Almighty God for mercies and favors past, we humbly go forward committing ourselves, our powers, our labors, our hope into His hands, beseeching Him to make us humble, patient, faithful, and yet bold, fearless and earnest in doing His service to the salvation of men, and the upbuilding of His kingdom, to the honor and praise of His own great and excellent name. Respectfully submitted,

S. L. WHITMORE, Chairman.

For the Messenger.

REPORT

Of Committee on the State of Morals and Religion in West Susquehanna Classis.

Dear Brethren:—To the great Head of the Church who preserved us during another year in the enjoyment of unnumbered blessings, we humbly render our tribute of thanksgiving. As a Classis we have abundant reason to rejoice and to thank the Lord that He blessed the labors of our hands, so that the preaching of the Word, the administration of the sacraments, the catechizing of the young and the introduction of members into the church attended to, but the Sunday school work, the great subject of missions, the support of the gospel and the cause of general benevolence, are also considered.

The experience of the past year verifies the truth of the promise "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." From them we learn that the services of the sanctuary are better attended, the sacraments more appreciated, the catechization of the young becomes more effective, and the general interest of the people in the welfare of the Church is increasing.

It gives us pleasure to report that the contributions for benevolence are nearly \$800 in excess of those of last year. This is partly due to the fact that a special effort was made to raise money for the Williamsport mission, but it is doubtless also partly due to the fact that the subject of benevolence has been more agitated of late years and the people are becoming better informed about it. It is also an evidence of spiritual growth among the people. The increase in benevolent contributions shows what can be accomplished by proper activity, and it teaches a useful lesson to every member of this Classis.

The number of additions to the membership of the various congregations is also considerably in excess of last year, and the charges, with but few exceptions, seem to be in a prosperous condition and show manifest signs of improvement. But the picture which the parochial reports represent to us contains its shadows also. Some of the brethren speak of indifference on the part of their members, of neglect of privileges, and some also of disturbances and difficulties. This teaches us the important lesson anew that while the servants of the Lord are active in sowing the seed and building up the Church, Satan is also active in sowing tares among the wheat and tearing down what has been built up, and it is a call for renewed consecration to the work. Mention is also made of church buildings, in which our Church has a claim but where the congregations have been abandoned long ago. No less than six such churches are within the bounds of this Classis. Whose fault is it that these congregations were abandoned?

We do not profess to answer this question, but it is certainly humiliating to think that so much ground has been lost, when it costs so much labor and money to build up a congregation. We trust that Classis will exercise such a supervision over the different charges in the future that no such instances will occur again.

While it gives us pleasure to state that the health of both pastors and people was

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good during the year, it gives us pain to record the fact that one of our ministers, Father Casper of New Berlin, and two prominent elders who often represented their respective charges on the floor of this Classis, namely, elder Edward Smith of New Berlin, and elder John K. Runkle of the Centre Hall charge, have passed to their final reward. While we mourn their loss, we rejoice at the same time that they were permitted to triumph and to enter into rest. It is also with sorrow that we record the great loss which Rev. J. S. Wagner of Williamsport, sustained in the death of his wife. May the Lord comfort and sustain him in this great affliction and overrule it for his good.

Thus one by one the servants of the Lord are called away and enter into the rest which remaineth for the people of God. We are spared to labor awhile longer. May the Lord bless our labors to the salvation of souls and the upbuilding of His Church. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all. Amen.

Respectfully submitted,

I. S. STAHR, Chairman.

For The Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of the Church in the Bounds of Zion's Classis.

Fathers and Brethren:—From the parochial and statistical reports placed in our hands, we gather decided utterances respecting the church's work in our bounds, during the classical year that has just closed. They indicate marks of improvement in the outward workings and improvement of the Church, in building of new church edifices, and in the repairing of old ones; they also show inward growth, in the way of piety, attendance on the means of grace, and general benevolence.

Our pastors have been permitted, with one exception, uninterruptedly to prosecute their work, and are hopeful that spiritual improvement has attended their labors.

Special attention has been paid to the time honored custom of the Church, the catechization of the children of the Church. And the fruits of these labors are seen in the ingathering this year.

There is an expression of regret, and even sorrow, in some of the reports, because this once large and venerable Classis has been brought to such small dimensions, and that its activity is confined to so limited a territory. Yet there seems to be a determination on the part of all, by the help of the great Head of the Church, to foster the things that remain; and to go to work energetically to develop what is left us, and all the honor and praise of our success, shall be unto Him who hath loved us and who has washed us in His blood; who is our salvation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. MILLER, Chairman.

For the Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of Religion in Clarion Classis.

Fathers and Brethren:—The several parochial reports of the different missions and charges passed into the hands of your committee on the State of the Church were properly examined. Whilst there is much in them to cheer and to encourage, there are also many things to remind us that the Church is yet in a militant state, and especially the words of the Master, "In the world ye shall have tribulation." Indeed pastors, people and congregations, have all had trials of a greater or less degree. But yet, all have much to be thankful for and are hopeful.

The congregations, with but few exceptions, are in a healthy and prosperous condition. We find the attendance upon the ministrations of God's house on the increase. This is certainly a source of great encouragement when there are so many hindrances and obstacles to be overcome by the Word of God preached in its entirety.

The holy sacraments have also been faithfully administered to a large number of those who were desirous of receiving them. Holy baptism received proper attention, and the unconfirmed membership of the Church has been greatly increased, and it is truly encouraging to notice that the true idea of Christian nurture is attaining its proper recognition in our families and congregations.

The solemn vows and obligations resting upon parents to "train up their children in the way they should go," are coming to be more deeply felt and acknowledged; they are more fully realizing year by year

that they, as well as their families, belong to their faithful Saviour Jesus Christ.

The catechization of the young, although requiring a great amount of hard labor on the part of the ministers, has been faithfully attended to, and their full communion in the Church was attended to during the year with encouraging success.

The holy communions during the past year have been well attended. Our membership are evidently realizing to a commendable degree the importance of this holy sacrament and discern the mystical presence of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

God's Word has been faithfully preached with but few exceptions. Our missionary work is progressing with commendable zeal. The contributions for this purpose have greatly increased. Besides a number of the churches being repaired and beautified in a number of charges, two church edifices are now contracted for and are in process of erection in one of our mission points. Our statistics show a decided increase of Christian liberality. This is what is so greatly needed in our beloved Zion. A number of missionary societies have also been organized and are in successful operation.

Death has saddened the hearts of many. Some precious flowers and buds have been plucked from the different family trees to adorn death's funeral car. Though whilst many have gone from the church militant to be worshipers in the church triumphant, the lives of the ministers have been spared and they are still permitted to labor in the blessed Master's service.

It is with painful regret that we notice a marked decrease in the membership of our Classical body. Three pastoral relations have been dissolved during the past year, leaving four vacancies. Truly we ought to feel forcibly the words of our Saviour, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

In looking back over the past year's work, we find that we have much to be thankful for, and our hearts exclaim in the language of the Holy Writ, "O blessthe Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever."

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. EVANS, Chairman.

Family Reading.

"THE LAND AFAR OFF."

A land wherein bleak winter doth not reign;
But always summer, sweet unto the core;
Where broken hearts are knit in love again,
And weary souls shall wander out no more;
Where bliss is greater for all woe before;
Where fair flowers blow, without earth's sad decay,

And friendship's happy voices, as of yore—
But ten-fold dearer—ne'er again shall say
"Farewell"—but ever "Welcome to this shore!"
Or, "Hail, tired pilgrims, to this golden day."
And, "Come, ye blest, to joys which will not pass away!"

A country in whose light our souls shall bask;
A goodly heritage—where all we sought
Of hope, and love, and every pleasant task
Shall center gladly—far beyond all thought!
And He, the Lamb—who from all evil bought
His chosen people—shall our eyes behold,
And graciously, as when on earth He taught,
His voice shall speak again—clear, as of old,
But with no ring of sorrow in its tone;
Glad presence, walking in the streets of gold!
A mighty King, with people all His own!

—Chambers' Journal.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

At evening time it shall be light.—Zech. xiv. 7. Oftentimes we look with forebodings to the time of old age, forgetful that at eventide it shall be light. To many saints old age is the choicest season in their lives. A balmier air fans the mariner's cheek as he nears the shore of immortality; fewer waves ruffle his sea; quiet reigns, deep, still, and solemn. From the altar of age the flashes of the fire of youth are gone, but the flame of more earnest feeling remains.

The pilgrim has reached the land of Beulah, that happy country whose days are as the days of heaven upon earth. Angels visit it, celestial gales blow over it, flowers of paradise grow in it, and the air is filled with seraphic music. Some dwell here for years, and others come to it but a few hours before their departure; but it is an Eden on earth. We may well long for the time when we shall recline in its shady groves, and be satisfied with hope until the time of fruition comes.

The setting sun seems larger than when aloft in the sky, and a splendor of glory tinges all the clouds which surround all his going down. Pain breaks not the sweet calm of the twilight of age, for strength made perfect in weakness bears up with patience under it all. Ripe fruits of choice experience are gathered as the rare repast of life's evening, and the soul prepares itself for rest.

The Lord's people shall also enjoy light in the hour of death. Unbelief laments,

the shadows fall, the night is coming, existence is ending. Ah! no, crieth Faith, the night is far spent, the day is at hand. Light is come, the light of immortality, the light of a Father's countenance. Gather up thy feet in the bed; see the waiting band of spirits. Angels waft thee away. Farewell, beloved one, thou art gone, thou wast thy hand. Ah! now it is light. The pearly gates are open, the golden streets shine in the jasper light. We cover our eyes, but thou beholdest the unseen; adieu, brother, thou hast light at eventide, such as we have not yet.

O long-expected day, begin;
Dawn on these realms of woe and sin!
Fain would we tread the appointed road
And sleep in death, and wake with God.
—Spurgeon.

A HEBREW THERMOPYLE.

The story of this is told in Josephus. Founded by the last of the Maccabees, a century and a half before Christ, Masada had ever been one of the impregnable forts of Judea, where her kings were safe even from Roman invasion. When Jerusalem fell, 70 A. D., before the victorious arms of Titus, an undaunted few of the Jews fled to this stronghold, and under Eleazar the Galilean made it their last refuge against Roman rule and oppression, taking with them their wives and children.

But the Roman eagle was not to be balked of any part of his prey, and the complete submission of all of Judea alone could satisfy the Caesar. Masada was besieged, and the devoted garrison, after heroic resistance, long protracted against overwhelming numbers, were driven to desperation. Josephus records the terrible appeal made by Eleazar to the remnant of his garrison never to fall alive into the hands of their fell foe, but sooner to sacrifice themselves and escape insult and impiety by a voluntary martyrdom, thus insuring for themselves and those they loved escape from dishonor here, and bliss hereafter.

Inspired by his terrible eloquence, every man and woman there hailed his words. Each man with his own hand slew those dearest to him, and selecting ten by lot to act as executioners, died under their hands without a struggle; then, as a funeral pyre, the last survivor set fire to the palace, and consummated the sacrifice by suicide. On the morning of Easter Day, 73 A. D., the Romans, ignorant of this tragedy, made their final assault, and finding none to oppose them, rushed triumphantly in, with barbaric shouts, to slay and plunder, to rob and ravish. But even those grim war-machines, as hard as the iron of their own corselets, whose humanity was so subordinate to their discipline that even the fiery shower of Pompeii could not drive them from their posts—even these must have stood appalled at the sight that met them in that city of the dead, where they found only the corpses of the men and women who had thus baffled their triumph. From a cistern crept two women, whose hearts had failed them, and from these they learned and handed down to posterity this tale of more than Spartan self-sacrifice, of more than Roman fortitude and patriotism.—*Sunday Magazine for June.*

TO REMOVE INSECTS FROM THE EAR.

Dr. B. F. Kingsley, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., writes thus in the *Medical Record*: "While en route from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Concho, Texas, in June, 1877, with recruits, I was aroused from my sleep one night about midnight, by a man who, much frightened, said 'he had a bug in his ear.' In short order I had a light, a pair of forceps, a glass syringe, and a basin of water, and, in a shivering condition, proceeded to give the patient relief. I had no sooner placed the candle before the ear than the bug—a small black one—ran out over the cheek and jumped off on to the ground very quickly. When told that the bug was gone he would not believe me, because I had done nothing. He had been intent on my syringe, and had not noticed the escape of the bug. Upon several occasions, while scouting, I have been successful in removing insects from the ear at night by simply placing a light near. We all know what a peculiar attraction light has for insects at night, and, under the circumstances related, it seems to retain its attractive power over an aural abiding-place, and the insect rushes toward it as usual, with the desired result."

GRAND COLLECTIONS.

It is said that a New York pastor took a home missionary collection in his church one day, a few years ago, that amounted to fourteen thousand and some hundreds of dollars, and it was reported in the papers next morning as the largest plate collection that was ever taken in New York, or anywhere else, perhaps. The next Sunday he said to his people, "I am sorry the notice of that collection got into the papers. It may seem like boasting. And, lest there should be any boasting on the part of the congregation, I will tell you how it was. Ten thousand dollars were given by one man, and two thousand by another, and five hundred each by four others, and two hundred each by two or three others, and that leaves only about three hundred dollars for all of this great congregation; and that, certainly, is nothing to be proud of." That is just about the style of giving in a very large part of

our churches; the sums are smaller, but the proportions are the same. From four to ten persons give eighty per cent., or ninety per cent. of what is contributed—not because they have eighty per cent. or ninety per cent. of the means for giving, but because they have hearts to give. Examine your church-collections and see if it be not so. If all gave as the few do, our good works would be largely increased.

—*Standard of the Cross.*

SURRENDER TO CHRIST.

It is dreadful to compel a city to open its gates unwillingly to let an enemy come in; for however gentle be the enemy, his face is an unwelcome sight to the vanquished. But oh, how I wish I could burst open the gates of a sinner's heart to-day, for the Prince Immanuel to come in! He who is at your gates is not an alien monarch, He is your rightful prince, He is your friend and lover. It will not be a strange fact that you will see when Jesus comes to reign in you. When the King in his beauty wins your soul, you will think yourselves a thousand fools that you did not receive Him before. Instead of fearing that He will ransom your soul, you will open all its doors, and invite Him to search each room. You will cry, "Take all, thou blessed Monarch: it shall be more mine when it is Thine. Take all and reign and rule."—Spurgeon.

DAFFODILS AT SEA.

Fair daffodils I took across the western sea away,
To cheer my lonely cabin and to talk to me of home.
Not double daffodils I took, but single—freshly come
From wintry village fields. I hate the dowager display,
That spoils sweet nature's manner, and with bold and stately stare
Arrays in artificial pomp the fashionable square.

Not for me only were those gifts. I marked where children clung,
Warm and close-pressed, around a mother, seeking distant lands.
One flower I chose apart and placed in tiny baby hands,
When soon it lay in fragments, on the wet deck, torn and flung.

Dear child! she only broke her latest toy.
What should she know
Of hopes and memories that in those yellow petals grow?

Another to a woman lone, with sorrow worn and spent,
I gave: she took it tearfully; and when I next passed by

She held it tenderly, and watched it with a serious eye,

As loath that it should fade. Perchance her quickened fancy went,
Where once her footsteps strayed, by mountain stream and copse and glen,
And neighbor-cottages, which now she will not see again.

Fair daffodils, what power lives for us in your gentle mood!

Sure promise of bright spring beyond the changeful stormy ways;

Lessons of quiet love, that bind our last and earliest days;

Of patience, and of humble hope to be not great but good.

Then let me learn what ye would calmly teach, here by my side,

In pensive dignity and grace and modest queenly pride.

—*Good Words.*

LENGTH OF DISCOURSES.

When St. Paul preached at Troas, in the evening of the first day of the week, in connection with the dispensation of the Lord's Supper, he "continued his speech till midnight, ready to depart on the morrow." "We know some," says Mr. Henry, "who would have reproached him for this, as a long-winded preacher that tired his hearers." As we are not told at what hour the Apostle began his sermon, we do not know how long he preached; but there can be no doubt that, on this special occasion, he was longer than usual. An hour, measured by the glass, seems to have been the legitimate length of a discourse in the great preaching days of the Reformation. "It is commonly supposed," says McCrie, "that the public discourses of the Presbyterians in the days of Melville were protracted to a tedious length. The facts which have come to my knowledge lead to an opposite conclusion, and I have no doubt that the practice referred to was introduced at a later period."

"Burnet says that Bishop Forbes of Edinburgh had a strange faculty of preaching five or six hours at a time. But the following extract will show that Forbes' tediousness, even when not carried to this extreme, gave offense to his brethren at an early period. 'Nov. 1, 1605. The said daye, Mr. William Forbes regent excusit, quha was commended, but censurit because he techit two hurs.' Record of the Presbytery of Aberdeen." Bishop Alcock preached "a good and pleasant sermon" at St. Mary's, Cambridge, which lasted from one o'clock till half-past three. Of Dr. Isaac Barrow's sermons we are told that seldom less than an hour and a half was occupied in the delivery. Having occasion to preach a charity sermon before the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of London, he spoke for three hours and a half; and when asked, on coming down

from the pulpit, whether he was not tired, he replied, "Yes, indeed, I began to be weary with standing so long." John Howe, on public fast-days, which occurred "pretty frequently," used to occupy seven hours, with but one brief interval of fifteen minutes, in praying, expounding and preaching. There is nothing like these performances to be witnessed in the present day. I remember, however, hearing the late Dr. John Ritchie, of Edinburgh, on the evening of a Communion Sabbath in a country Church, preach for an hour and fifty minutes, and administer a severe rebuke to a large number of his hearers, who had been present from the commencement in the forenoon, and as soon as his discourse was ended, were hastening out of the Church to go to their distant homes.

"There is nothing," says Mr. Jay, "against which a preacher should be more guarded than length;" and, having mentioned that Luther, in his enumeration of nine qualities of a good preacher, gives as the sixth, "That he should know when to make an end," and that Boyle has an essay on "Patience under long Preaching," Mr. Jay states that, in the earlier period of his ministry, he never offended in this way, preaching only three quarters of an hour at most. But now a sermon occupying this space of time would not be thought to possess the excellence of brevity.—*Scottish Sanctuary.*

SYMPATHY OF CHRIST.

They tell us that in some trackless lands, when one friend passes through the pathless forests he breaks a twig ever and anon as he goes, that those who come after may see the traces of his having been there, and may know that they are not out of the road. Oh, when we are journeying through the murky night and the dark woods of affliction and sorrow, it is something to find here and there a spray broken or a leafy stem bent down with the tread of Christ's foot and the brush of His hand as He passed, and to remember that the path He trod He has hallowed, and that there are lingering fragrances and hidden strength in the remembrance, "in all points tempted as we are," bearing grief for us, bearing grief with us, bearing grief like us.—*MacLaren.*

"NO NEED OF CHRIST."

It is not long since that a prominent business man, when closely pressed by his pastor, who had lately come to the Church, replied with a calm force which was meant to put an end to further pertinacity:—"I am interested in all religious matters; I am always glad to see the ministers when they call; but I have in the years past thought the subject over long and carefully, and I have come to the decision deliberately that I have no need of Jesus Christ as a Saviour in the sense you preach." Only two weeks from this interview the same man was suddenly prostrated with disease; the illness was of such a character as to forbid his conversing with any one, and the interdict from speaking was continued until he was within an hour of death. A solemn moment was that in which a question was put to him, intimating he might talk now if he could—nothing would harm him. The last thing, the only thing, he said was in a melancholy and frightened whisper "Who will carry me over the river?"—*Chas. S. Robinson, D. D.*

We reach our Christian ends by different methods. If one say of another that he is not a Christian because he has not had the experience of Paul at Damascus, he may be doing him a great injustice, because there is a gradual unfolding of the new life altogether different from the startling change of the great Apostle. But if there is a new life it will in some way show itself and prove its reality, and also the diversity of ways by which it may be reached.—*United Presbyterian.*

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Gossip about Home Decoration.—Pretty wall baskets can be made by taking one of the rough straw hats so much worn at the sea-side a year or two ago. If a flower or vine is not already embroidered on it, add some such decoration; then line the hat with

Youth's Department.

GOD'S CARE.

Not a brooklet floweth
Onward to the sea,
Not a sunbeam gloweth
On its bosom free,
Not a seed unfoldeth
To the glorious air,
But our Father holdeth
It within His care.

Not a floweret fadeth,
Not a star grows dim,
Not a cloud o'ershadeth,
But 'tis marked by Him.
Dream not that thy gladness
God doth fail to see;
Think not in thy sadness
He forgetteth thee.

Not a tie is broken,
Not a hope laid low,
Not a farewell spoken,
But our God doth know.
Every hair is numbered,
Every tear is weighed
In the changeless balance
Wisest love has made.

Power eternal resteth
In His changeless hand;
Love immortal hasteth
Swift at His command.
Faith can firmly trust Him
In the darkest hour,
For the key she holdeth
To His love and power.

—Alice C. Jennings.

MIRIAM'S TIME OF NEED.

"There's no place where earthly sorrows
Are so felt as up in heaven."

"Yes, mamma!"

Miriam laid the last plate down in the wooden sink to drain, wiped her hands dry, took off her dark calico apron, and ran into her mother's room.

"What is it, mamma?"

"Won't you take Elsie up, dear, and try to get her to sleep again? She isn't half through her nap. I hated to call you, but she has been fretting some time."

Now Miriam was only a very human little girl, and had everything in her little world to do; and if a murmur of discontent rose to her lips we will not blame her, since it was crowded back at once by the sweet answer:

"Never mind, mamma, I'll walk round with her, and she'll drop off again."

"Thank you, dear."

"How that pays for everything!" thought Miriam, as, with the heavy little sister in her arms, she trod back and forth, back and forth again. How glad she was that she had beaten Satan once more! She wished she could be good without trying so hard; that it came easy to her, as it must always have done to her mother.

"Poor, dear little mamma," she said as she passed her, touching her soft brown hair lovingly with one hand, "I wish I was half as patient as you are."

"Mother thinks you are patient, dear," she said, smiling in the little face as she spoke. "You are mother's comfort and help. God will make it all up to you some time, Miriam, dear." And the mother's thoughts sped far away to the time when she hoped to be well again, and Miriam would be free to run and play as other girls did. "You will have nothing to be sorry for, dear, when you come to look back on this trying time, but can always remember what a good little girl you were."

"Thank you, mamma, I'll try harder to deserve what you say. Baby is asleep. I'll lay her down, and go out and finish, unless you want me for something else."

"No, dear. I'll sit here and watch for my sunshine to come back."

Miriam's heart grew very light as she went about her homely task again. To be like the beautiful, warm sunshine to anybody was worth much! It had looked so gray and dark in the kitchen before; but now it was as if the heavenly light was streaming in!

"I wonder if God does really love me better for washing dishes," Miriam thought. "Everything is so different in heaven; it is beautiful there and so clean, without working all the time to keep it nice; and the angels can always wear white, too." And Miriam looked down at her home calico dress, as she wiped a big yellow dish on the underside.

"But the angels do just what God wants them to do up there, as I do down here, and I am sure it must be a great deal easier."

Miriam swept a stray tear-drop from one corner of her eye with the back of her little fat, homely hand. Somehow the shadows were falling again, for the house-work was never done.

THE MESSENGER.

"There's no place where earthly sorrows
Are so felt as up in heaven."

sang the mother in a feeble voice, but every word came through the crack of the half opened door.

"There's the answer that God sent," thought Miriam. "He's always sending me answers to help me along. And if I'm good and patient, and try to love His will, as well as to do it, mamma says He'll make it all up some time. Who knows but He'll give me a piano, and lots of books to read, and plenty of time to read them? Who knows?"

There was a knock at the door. Miriam opened it, and there stood a tall, bright-faced girl, with a big basket in one hand and a beautiful bouquet in the other.

"I've brought dinner enough for everybody, and a dear new story-book; and I'm to spend the day, and help take care of your mother and everything, Miriam, dear. Mamma said she knew you would be glad to see me. You blessed child! You don't mean to say you are crying for joy? You know we all think that you are the dearest girl in the world, and the bravest, too. I just had to come. That's all there is about it."

"And I know who sent you," answered Miriam, kissing her warmly, and wiping her eyes.—*Well Spring.*

INITIALS ON FRUIT.

Did you ever see a name printed on a growing apple, pear or peach? No? Well, if you wish to have that pleasure, this is the way to obtain it. While the fruit yet hangs green upon the tree, make up your mind which is the biggest and most promising specimen of all. Next, cut out from thin, tough paper, the initials of the name of your little brother or sister or chief crony, with round specks for the dots after the letters, and the letters themselves plain and thick. Then paste these letters and dots on that side of the apple which is now turned to the sun, taking care not to loosen the fruit's hold upon its stem. As soon as the apple is ripe, take off the paper cuttings, which, having shut out the reddening rays of the sun, have kept the fruit green just beneath them, so that the name or initials now show plainly. After that, bring the owner of the initials to play near the tree, and say presently, "Why, what are those queer marks on that apple up there?" You will find this quite a pleasant way to surprise the little ones; and, of course, you can print a short pet name as easily as initials.—*St Nicholas.*

THE TALLOW TREE.

The tallow tree is of Chinese origin. It grows also in the northwest of India, and has been introduced into South Carolina, where it has been cultivated for ten years. It produces a fruit, the core of which is covered with a layer of thick tallow, and contains a yellowish aromatic oil, used in the same country as a heating agent. After the plucking, which takes place in July in the south, and in October in the north of China, hot water is poured on the fruit, and the grease is skimmed off, after getting cold, with spoons. The tallow, moulded into the form of bamboo canes, is directly brought into commerce. This tallow presents the appearance of a greenish mass, crystallized, having a peculiar odor.

HOW THEY MADE OUT.

"I don't know," said Margaret, "how we shall make out; but we can't let the child starve." Margaret was the house-mother in a German home, where money was scarce, and plain food was not plenty.

A stranger had come along the street, stopped at the door, and asked if he might have some supper with the family. He was watching the yellow-haired little girl who followed Margaret around, and it was in reply to a question of his that she had spoken the sentence with which our story begins.

"Then she isn't your child?" asked the stranger.

"No!" Margaret explained that she was the child of a poor neighbor who had died a few weeks before, leaving nothing for the little girl, and no friends for her to go to. So they had taken her in.

"And can't you manage to keep her?" the stranger asked. "You have none of your own, I suppose?"

"Oh, dear, yes!" and she laughed over his queer mistake. None of their own! Why, there are ten in all.

When supper was ready, they all trooped in. What a little army of them! and how clear their faces were! their hair neatly combed, and their patched and worn clothes looking as though each of them

had been as careful of them as possible. At the supper table, each of them looked out for Gretchen; she had the largest potato, carefully peeled by Margaret, the mother's name child; and Melchor, the father's namesake, put a bit of butter on it, though he ate none on his own. The stranger saw all this and a great deal more, though he seemed to be talking with the father and mother.

The next day a soldier in military dress rode up to the house, and asked for the house-mother, and gave her a great solemn-looking letter which made her tremble as she broke the seal. Oh, what do you think that letter said? Why, that the man who had taken supper with them the night before was so pleased with all the ten children, and with Gretchen besides, that he had decided to make them each a present of \$100, which would be paid to them each year while they lived! \$1,100 a year because a strange man who took supper with them was pleased with their kindness to him, and their unselfish care for the orphan Gretchen! That sounds like a "made up" story, doesn't it? And yet it is true. The letter was signed, "Joseph, Emperor of Austria." And he was the stranger who had eaten potatoes with them the night before.

Ah! I wonder if you know what this makes me think of. Do you remember who laid aside His crown and royal dress, and left His throne and came to us—not simply to amuse Himself and give us pleasure, but to save us from eternal death?

Some day we shall see Him with royal dress blazing with jewels, the crown of gold on His head. Will He remember us then as those who received Him here? He is watching our actions, whether they are unselfish and loving, or hard and hateful. Is He getting a reward ready for us? The reward is not \$100 a year; it is a home in the palace, a seat on the throne. It is to be introduced to His Father as brothers and sisters; it is to reign with Him forever and ever.—*The Pansy.*

THE LAND OF THE FEZ.

Is not often that the people of Europe and America follow the fashions of the East, but one little article of wearing apparel has come to us from this distant part of the world that is certainly very attractive. No rosy-cheeked school-boy skating or coasting over wide fields of ice and snow ever makes so bright an appearance as when his curly head is surmounted by a jaunty crimson "fez." He becomes a picturesque figure in the landscape, and we follow the bright bit of color with its waving tassel, thinking how very, very much prettier it is than the dull cloth cap.

I wonder how many of you that wear your crimson head-covering with such pleasure ever think anything about Morocco, the land from which they come, or about the strange people that inhabit it?

What sort of a costume is the jaunty fez usually worn and who are the people who wear it? Let us see if we can find out a few facts about them.

The country of Morocco, of which Fez and Morocco are the two largest cities, lie along the coast of Northwestern Africa, and at the foot of the great Atlas Mountains. The inhabitants are Arabs, Moors, Jews, and negroes, very few Europeans being contented to make their homes in this strange and distant land.

Many of these people are well educated, however, and some of them are very rich. As in every country, the Jews as a merchant class, and those who are successful in business, live in a very luxurious way. The Jewish maidens are very beautiful, and while they preserve the peculiar features of their race, they are remarkable for their delicate light brown complexions and large dark eyes.

The young girls of every country, I fancy, are fond of dress. Indeed, it would be quite an unnatural little person who did not like to look pretty, and have people around her admire her costumes; but some of the girls of Morocco are positively splendid in their attire. If they are at all wealthy, the amount and variety of their jewelry is quite marvellous. Diamonds are not much in use; but rubies, emeralds (generally uncut) and pearls are scattered about in profusion. They love these glittering things dearly; and on various occasions wear finger-rings and huge ear-rings of gold set with precious stones, necklaces of amber and coral, massive bracelets of gold, and armlets and anklets of silver inlaid with gold.

Let me see if I can describe to you the articles that the pretty maidens would wear on a state occasion. First, there

would be a fine embroidered shirt (kumja) fastened down the breast by numerous small buttons and loops, and a pair of very loose trousers. Over the shirt is a jacket (caftan), usually buttoned in front, with loose flowing sleeves, and made of silk or satin, heavily embroidered with bright colors.

The hair of the Moorish maiden is worn uncovered, but after she is married she will hide it away under a handkerchief of black silk over which another of gay colors is tastefully arranged. Her little feet would be incased in red slippers embroidered with gold. Then would be added the wonderful masses of jewelry I have told you about.

For out door wear there is one article which no maid or married lady of Morocco would dream of being seen without. This is the haik or veil, common in nearly all Eastern countries. It consists of a wide piece of thin cotton, woolen, or sometimes, silk material about six yards in length. It is arranged about the head and also the body in a wonderful series of artistic folds. The girls of Morocco have a dainty way of bringing the haik over their faces, so that nothing but one of their bright eyes can be seen.

One or two things we have to record about these pretty African maidens that seem very objectionable. They have a habit of staining their finger-tips a bright red with the juice of a plant called henna, and their olive cheeks are frequently covered with rouge. In addition to this they further disfigure their fair faces by dyeing their eyelashes and eyelids with a black substance rightly called kohl.

There is another custom, however, whereby the maidens of Morocco try to increase their beauty which seems even more horrible than the painting of cheeks and eyelids. In this part of the world a young girl is not considered beautiful unless she is not only plump, but what we should call positively fat. In order to produce this flesh she is made to keep quite still, and forced to eat all kinds of fattening things. Bread is broken into crumbs, and these are molded into pellets which are forced into the throat, and must be swallowed even though the poor girl turns from them in disgust. The name for these pellets is harrabel, and they are about the size of a common cannon shot. A seed called fenugreek is also made use of for the same purpose. We should think our lithe and active girls utterly spoiled by all this superfluous flesh, but in Morocco a woman can not be too fat.

The Moors are a lazy people, and as for the women, they may be said never to walk at all. No Moorish maiden would know what to make of a party of merry school-girls racing home after a day spent over their books. She would think they were quite crazy. Indeed, it is from the Moors that we get the absurd adage:

"Never sit when you can lie,
Never stand when you can sit,
Never walk when you can stand,
Never run when you can walk."

—*Harper's Young People.*

AT SET OF SUN.

If we sit down at set of sun
And count the things that we have done,
And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance, most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went—
Then we may count this day well spent.

But if through all the live-long day
We've eased no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
We've done no thing, that we can trace,
That brought the sunshine to a face;

No act, most small,
That helped some soul, and nothing cost—
Then count that day as worse than lost.

—*Ella Wheeler.*

ADVICE TO LITTLE ONES.

I would not say, "I don't care" so much, if I were you. Just think how many times you say it, and you generally say it when you are angry, and do not think what you are saying. When your mamma said, "I am sorry my little one is so naughty," you did care; but you were angry, and so you said you did not. Never say, "I don't care," unless you are very sure that you do not. After you have thought a little while, instead of not caring, you will want to say, "I will try not to be naughty any more, mamma."

If the scholars laugh when you make mistakes in your Sabbath-school lesson, do not get angry and say, "I don't care." That would not be exactly true. If you really did not care you would not get angry.

A CURIOUS CARRIAGE.

The carriage used by the Duke de Montpensier at the coronation of the Czar is one of the most ancient and remarkable vehicles now in existence. It is more than one hundred years old, and is constructed mainly of glass, set in a frame of richly-chased silver. It is upholstered in blue velvet, embroidered with the arms of Castile and Arragon. Beneath the coachman's seat is a music-box, which formerly played as the coach moved, but which is now hopelessly out of order. This carriage, more unique, but less magnificent than the solid ebony chariot of Charles the Fifth, has been one of the features of every great stage festival at Madrid during the last three generations.

The bee has long been the type of the industrious worker, but there are few persons who know how much labor the sweet hoard of the hive represents. Each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which contains a portion of sugar not exceeding the five hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must, therefore, be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of honey represents 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A poor little newsboy, while attempting to jump from a city car, the other afternoon, fell beneath the car, and was fearfully mangled. As soon as the child could speak, he called piteously for his mother, and a messenger was at once sent to bring her to him. When the bereaved woman arrived, she hung over the dying boy in an agony of grief. "Mother," whispered he, with a painful effort, "I sold four newspapers—and the money is in my pocket." With the hand of death upon his brow, the last thought of the suffering child was for the poor, hard-working mother, whose burdens he was striving to lighten when he lost his life.

Pleasantries.

The crushed strawberry color that was so fashionable for a time has been succeeded by a shade called spilled molasses.

The single eyeglass is worn by the Dude. The theory is that he can see with one eye much more than he can comprehend.

Whenever Oliver Wendell Holmes chances to stray into a free lunch house in Boston the proprietors immediately turn off the gas. They fear he will forget himself and read a poem while the customers are taking hash.

A Scotch minister, very active in denouncing the use of artificial helps in public worship, was recently "stumped" by the question whether he himself was not violating the rule he was contending for by using artificial teeth as a help in praying and preaching.

It consists of two pieces of hard wood, each about ten inches long, sharpened at one end having a hole bored in the other. These are to be tied to the legs of the chickens that infest the gardens, with the sharp ends of the sticks in such a position that they will drag behind. Then when the chicken attempts to scratch, the sharp ends of the pieces of wood will stick in the ground, and thus walk the chicken right out of the garden in spite of itself.

The article is first-class, madam; and at \$1.50 a yard is very cheap. If we hadn't got four months' time on it—if we hadn't bought it on credit—we couldn't sell it to you at that price. If we had paid cash, it would have cost you \$2 a yard, madam." Mrs. Brown—"Yes, I know it must be cheaper to buy on time. My husband always tells me to purchase all I can get on credit. I think I'll take sixteen yards, and you can just charge it to Mr. Brown."

A colored man was hanging around one of the opera houses the other evening in a manner to show that he was deeply interested in what was going on inside, and a gentleman finally said to him: "Why don't you go in? Under the civil-rights bill you can take a seat in the parquet circle." "Yes, sah! I know all 'bout dat, sah!" was the reply. "Under cibel rights bill I ken take any seat in the house; but under the present strain in my finances I couldn't buy two shingles if hull opera houses were sellin' for ten cents apiece, sah."

THE MESSENGER.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883.

LAST WEEK AT LANCASTER.

We feel annoyed at our want of space in this issue, because we would like to have said more about the closing exercises of Franklin and Marshall College. With an unusual amount of material collected we are yet compelled to crowd the doings of the week into about two columns of small type, giving only the dry bones without saying anything of the life and spirit that animated them. The delicious June weather, the emerald greenness of the campus with its over-arching trees and carpet of grass, the merry voices of schoolmates and friends, the hospitality of professors and citizens, the hopeful graduates with all the skies belted by rainbows, the viands and speeches at the feast of the Alumni, and all such things must be filled up by the imagination of those who have been there before.

It is said that the attendance was not as large last week as it was in some previous years. We do not know about that, but certainly those who were present had a delightful time. It seems to us there is an increased interest shown in the college by the citizens. Certainly the ladies of Lancaster who so kindly aid the wives and daughter of the faculty in the decorations of the rooms and in spreading the table for the returning sons of the college should have the thanks of all. We find that they are interested in everything that concerns the institution. They do not look upon our schools as alien to the city in which they are located, and anything they do to foster them will be highly appreciated. We speak the sentiments of many visitors when we return thanks for the kindness shown by all.

The music furnished at the Junior Prize Contest and on Commencement day at Lancaster was by the College Orchestra and was very good. A large number of pieces were required, and they were chosen with taste and rendered with skill. Keep it up boys, and provide for a succession. It takes but four years for a college generation to pass out into the world, and it is well to have a younger race in training. It is hard to begin *de novo*. That's Latin, but then we have been rubbing our back against a college for some days past, and have not been able to brush the learning off.

In another place the names of Junior contestants and college graduates with the subjects of their orations are given. We reared no dissecting table and brought out no knives in the Chapel where the speeches were delivered, and we have no anatomical report to make upon each case. Our general remark is that the thought and the style of writing was very creditable to all concerned. And the manner of delivery was an improvement upon the downright carefulness we noticed in some instances at some of the performances last year. Perhaps there was less violent base ball playing the day before.

The noticeable defect in some of the orations was the trick that memory played upon those who delivered them. This we are sure, is often phenomenal, and not always to be attributed to want of care in committing things properly. An old experienced man may at times have something as familiar as the Lord's prayer pass away from his mind so that he can not recall it at the moment. But in the young the fault often lies in the mechanical way in which a thing is memorized. The mind associates a certain sentence with a given place in which it is written on the page and the process of delivery is like that of reading it without the manuscript. That can be seen in the way a speaker gropes along and it constrains his speech and manner. There is a sort of looking back after something in the way of a prop or assurance. The difficulty would be obviated in part we think, if the speech were reproduced in the mind so as to make the thought independent of the writing.

Then there would be no stumbling if a word were missed, no going back to make a fresh start with the beginning of a sentence. A good way, though a difficult one at first, is to elaborate the speech so as to hold it verbatim in the mind without writing a word of it until afterwards. This is worth a trial, and in college speeches time is always given for the experiment. The failure of memory is not only awkward to a speaker, but creates an anxious unpleasant sympathy on the part of the audience.

The division of large Classes like Zion's and Mercersburg may be demanded by the wants of the Church. It may be a necessity, but it is just a little hard on old associations. A thousand memories are connected with their past history, and many will think of the changes with sadness. But then the men who belonged to them long since are fast passing away, and much that we value in thought and feeling would not be kept permanent by insisting upon the old boundaries. They tell us that a new rail-road is going to take down McIlvain's tavern on the mountain road to Bedford and that the old proprietor is pining under the thought of it. Can't some one get a photograph of it?

Palatinate College is getting along so well under Dr. Reily's administration, that the Board of Trustees has continued the arrangement formerly made with him, for an indefinite time. The school shows wonderfully recuperative powers, but its friends should not relax their efforts in its behalf. If they are active in filling the house with pupils the success of the institution will be assured.

Rev. Frank Wetzel, came sailing into Lancaster on Wednesday evening, like a pigeon that had been let loose for a homeward flight. He made a quick trip to be present on Commencement Day, and received hearty greetings from his teachers, schoolmates and acquaintances. All seem to have confidence in him as an earnest worker, and predict that the institution he has started at Dacota, Ill., will be a blessing to the Church. Give him an encouraging word, and a substantial gift for his school if you can.

Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, died at the Archi-episcopal residence in this city on the 18th inst. He was a Quaker by birth, but was exceptionally free from the bitterness that usually marks "converts." His learning, administrative ability, courteous manner and purity of life, were acknowledged by all.

Rev. H. K. Binkley reports fourteen new subscribers for the MESSENGER, and eight for the *Hausefreund*, in the Freeland Charge, Luzerne Co., of which Rev. J. J. Rothrock is pastor.

We have received a verbal invitation to the Commencement at Ursinus College, which takes place on Thursday, and are sorry we cannot find time to go.

THE WEBER CENTENNIAL.

There was one particular feature connected with the recent dedication of the 1st Reformed church at Greensburg, which, we think, would be likely to interest the church at large. This was the celebration of the centennial of the existence of the Reformed church in Westmoreland County, or more strictly, of the settlement of Rev. John William Weber, the first regular Reformed pastor, in this part of the country.

The afternoon of dedication day was set apart for this service. The large church was well filled. The exercises lasted nearly three hours, and were of an exceedingly interesting character. They consisted of prayer, singing, a sermon, and a number of short and stirring addresses. The sermon, by Rev. A. E. Truxal, was the feature of the occasion. It was a graphic review of the life and times of Weber. It carried the audience back to the scenes and circumstances of a hundred years ago, and contrasted them, in the most striking way, with those of to-day, and pointed out important lessons for the present generation, to be derived from the labors and the success of the fathers in establishing the church.

It was a happy thought of Rev. Dieffenbacher and his people, to make this memorial service a feature of the joyous occasion which called them together at this time. One hundred years ago Rev. Weber left his home in the East, and came to this Western wilderness, on the invitation of

some of his former flock who had moved hither. He found a number of Reformed families, even several congregations with some sort of an organization. The state of things must have been, however, somewhat chaotic. This whole territory, so far as the church was concerned, was without form, and a great part of it was void. Some material was at hand. Rev. Weber was not called upon to make brick without straw. He gathered the scattered members and laid the foundations of the Reformed church in the district of country now embraced within the limits of the Pittsburg Synod.

The 1st Reformed congregation at Greensburg was organized by Rev. Weber soon after his arrival in Westmoreland County. And he broke unto these people the bread of life for a period of 33 years. The large and flourishing congregation and the beautiful and costly church, which was that morning dedicated to the Lord, are among the fruits of his labors. The plant, which he planted a hundred years ago, has grown to such a tree. The planting must have been skilfully done, and the plant must have been wisely watched and tended during those 33 years of Father Weber's pastorate, or the result could not be what it is. It seemed peculiarly fitting that Father Weber's life and labors should be specially called to mind at this point in the history of his central congregation, just as they had completed their new church and were entering upon a new, and probably still more prosperous, stage of their congregational history, and that they should thus acknowledge the debt they owed to one who sowed in tears where they are now reaping in joy. This celebration brought out in strong relief the contrast between 1783 and 1883. That was the day of small things and of hardships here. All beginnings are difficult. No doubt Father Weber was often discouraged, as we of the present day are apt to be. We, who stand at the close of the century, at the beginning of which he entered upon his labors here, might think that he had no reason for despondency. But he did not see the Synod which has grown out of his labors. He saw only the slow growth of the churches under his care from year to year. And there was, no doubt, little to cheer and much to dishearten one who prayed and labored for the prosperity of Zion at that time. We can catch hope from his history. We stand at the beginning of the 2nd century in the life of the Reformed church in Western Pennsylvania. As he labored on in faith and hope, trusting where he could not see, and his labor and self denial have been crowned with such wonderful success, in which we rejoice, long after he has passed to his reward, so we, upon whom his office has descended, should do like hard and faithful work for Christ and His church. Who knows but that, a century hence, the seed which we sow to-day, may have increased a hundred-fold. This simple hope, if we give it room in our hearts, will be stronger than all enervating doubt and fear of failure.

A PROFANE USE OF PRAYER.

We call it by no milder term. We mean the proposition to make a set trial of God's willingness to answer prayer according to the literal terms of the petitioner. It seems incredible that an intelligent Christian can be found anywhere who could so far forget his filial relation to God as to challenge Him to fulfill His promise to answer prayer according to the mere will or even *curious desire* of him who asks. That a scoffing infidel should thus defy the God of heaven, and then laugh triumphantly at His failure to keep His promise, is what might be expected. The fools of atheism know nothing at all of the true nature and design of prayer. Their notion seems to be about this: The Bible teaches that God will grant whatever is asked of Him: let Him be tried, and if not found wanting we will believe in Him.

Some time ago we took to task, as mildly as the aggravated case would allow, the editor of the *Microcosm*, Mr. Hall, for allowing himself to play into the hands of atheists by using this weapon of theirs against certain Christian enthusiasts. We entered into no argument, believing that a bare statement of the case would be sufficient for the readers of the MESSENGER, and that it would serve as a warning against a too ready assent to the arguments of Mr. Hall on some other subjects. We were not actuated by any ill feeling toward him whatever, notwithstanding the savage and senseless attack he made upon us last October for not worshipping at his shrine, but wrote what we did in the interest of Mr. Hall.

Bible truth and Christian morals. Least of all did we suppose that a Reformed or any other orthodox minister would dissent from us in our treatment of Mr. Hall's challenge. In this it appears we were mistaken. In the June number of the *Microcosm* the editor states that quite a number of Reformed ministers wrote to him dissenting from our views, and were in full agreement with him in proposing the prayer text. He tells his readers that he has not sufficient space in his journal for all these letters, but that he has selected one as a specimen, which he herewith enshrines in printer's ink, immediately following our own, which he also publishes in full. He also tells his numerous readers that the letter writer's name will be withheld for the present; and we will add, to save him the annoyance of a trial for heresy, let his name be withheld while he lives. We suppose there are weak brethren in all churches—and, unless some wags have been guilty of perpetrating a joke on Mr. Hall, we must conclude that certain ones of our clergy, having found their Pythagoras in this modern Newton, have learned, like their ancient prototypes, to say *Ipsa dixit* to all his utterances, whether good, bad or indifferent. The specimen letter we will not characterize; the MESSENGER is too serious and dignified a paper to tolerate the quoting from it of a single sentence. The only sensible thing about it is, that it is nameless. And yet Mr. Hall calls it an "excellent letter." What will he say should he discover that no Reformed minister ever wrote it. Certain it is, that we don't know one of our ministerial brethren who could or would write such a letter. And it is equally certain, that of the fifty Classes of our Church, not one would fail to discipline a minister who would dare to publish such infidel doctrine concerning prayer.

Only think—a professed disciple of Christ and a minister of the gospel going off to a convention where are gathered supposed incurables from all parts of the land—lame, deaf, halt and blind, and these to be restored by the Lord in answer to the prayers of Christians thus assembled. No, not that; for two parties will be there, the one believing in prayer-cure, the other believing in nothing of the kind, and yet pretending to pray "with all the fervor they can muster," for the performance of miracles such as Christ performed when in the world. And the result is just as Mr. Hall and his clerical followers had all along predicted; and now having completed their test, they go away laughing in their sleeves and chuckling over the other party's defeat. And what of the poor cripples and other unfortunates? Poor creatures! brought from afar only to be mocked by the cruel scientist, who measures prayer, and the grace of God by his own limited judgment and rule. God on trial before a mock court—that happened once about eighteen centuries ago, and is proposed again in this year of grace! We know of course, that there is no irreligious intention—but we must judge the act by itself, and according to its merits. The act itself—this challenge—is contrary to the Scriptural idea of prayer. Is it possible that Christian ministers can be so far misled by a new master that they even forget the first principles of the religion which it is their office to teach and practice? Our anonymous critic declares that Mr. Hall is right; others are said to do the same. If this be true, we warn them that they stand on dangerous ground, and beseech them to take back what they have taught through the press on the solemn subject of prayer.

What are men that they should test the decrees and promises of God? When we pray for the recovery of the sick, and they still do not recover, shall we sit in judgment and conclude that God is unfaithful? What student of the Heidelberg catechism does not know that God answers every true prayer, in some way, according to His infinite judgment and good will toward His children? Our business is to pray for such things as are reasonable and as the scriptures allow, and then to be silent before Him whose alone is the kingdom and the power and the glory. For Christians to meet together and join in prayer to God, according to His own direction, is one thing; to hold a prayer convention for the purpose of trying and testing God, and then publish the result according to man's judgment, is quite another thing. The former is in accordance with the practice of the Church in all ages; the latter is an abomination that was scarcely thought of by any Christian man until it entered the fertile brain of Mr. Hall.

K.

Communications.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

The order of exercises announced for commencement week was fully carried out at Franklin and Marshall College. On Sunday, 17th inst., Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D. D., preached the *Baccalaureate Sermon*. He took for his text the words found in the Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. xii, 2, "Looking unto Jesus the Author and Finisher of our faith." His theme was, "Jesus, the Divine Man, the Leader and Perfector of the faith." It was a strong discourse such as the author always gives, and we are sorry we cannot transfer, at least, a synopsis of it to our columns.

The *Biennial Address* was delivered in the Court House on Tuesday evening, by Prof. W. B. Owen, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., who chose for his subject, "Scientific Progress in its Relation to Education." The address gave a fine bird's eye view of the field. Professor Owen spoke of 1. The acquisition of new truth; 2. Its distribution, and 3. Its practical use. He dwelt not only upon the importance of truth for its own sake, but upon its relation to man, and showed his earnest appreciation of the whole subject.

The reunions of the *Gothian and Diagnothian Societies* were held on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Quite a number of the old members were present, and called up the boy days, when their zeal was manifested for the organization to which they belonged, and thought no rival had no merit at all. In the Goethean Hall "we are told," Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach was elected president, Rev. U. H. Heilman vice president, Rev. C. Cort secretary, and Rev. D. W. Gerhard censor. After the preliminary exercises were over, Mr. Lewis Raub, a regular member of society, read a very gratifying and encouraging report of the operations of the past year. Considerable improvements in the condition of the hall of the Society have been made during the past year, and considerable of the expenses have been met. Some action was taken looking towards the liquidation of the remaining indebtedness. Appropriate remarks on the recent death of Rev. W. F. P. Davis, at Reading, an honorary graduate member of the society, were made by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, Rev. C. Cort, C. U. Heilman, J. H. Pannebecker, Hon. Jere S. Hess. A committee was appointed to overture the Alumni Association to prepare a full list of all graduates of the college together with a short sketch of every man's life.

The *Diagnothian meeting* was largely attended, with President Wanner in the chair. The initiation of nine new members (from those admitted to College for next year) constituted an interesting feature of the meeting. The total membership is now about fifty. The valedictory on behalf of those about to retire as Seniors was delivered by J. Q. Adams, and the response was made by Mr. Sassaman, a Junior.

The meeting for general reunion purposes was then organized, by calling W. U. Hensel, Esq., to the chair, and he invited Rev. Dr. Gerhard, one of the founders of the society, to speak words of congratulation to the active membership. He briefly and fittingly addressed the society. Speeches of reminiscences and of congratulation were also made by Dr. Coblenz, Keys, Drs. Santee, P. S. Davis and J. H. Dubbs, and by Rev. G. W. and N. Z. Snyder.

The *Alumni Association* was called to order by the president. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. W. Santee. The following were present: James Crawford, J. W. Santee, C. U. Heilman, J. C. Pierson, J. A. Honneger, F. W. Koenig, C. S. Gerhard, A. E. Gobble, C. B. Heller, D. N. Dittmar, D. Y. Heisler, E. V. Gerhart, N. Z. Snyder, G. W. Snyder, W. H. H. Snyder, J. F. Wiant, Lewis Reiter, A. C. Kimer, D. E. Klopp, F. Schrassner, S. M. Roeder, J. E. Kerschner, E. H. Renninger, M. U. Gerhard, E. J. Smith, F. A. Gast, D. W. Gerhard, C. Cort, W. U. Hensel, J. Z. Gerhard, J. S. Hess, C. J. Musser, G. H. Johnston, J. C. Bowman, A. T. G. Apple, F. E. Bucher, W. T. Johnson, W. N. Apple, W. B. Snediker, C. U. Heilman, A. S. Weber, D. B. Schneider, S. G. Wagner. W. U. Hensel, Esq., reported that the collections of last year were sufficient to secure the junior prize for this year. The committee were then instructed to secure funds for next year's prize. Mr. Hensel also reported that the committee appointed to prepare a programme for commencement had attended to their duty. A motion was then passed that two persons be appointed from each of the several departments of College to prepare a programme for next year. Rev. J. A. Peters and W. M. Franklin, Esq., were appointed as the members of this association to act on that committee. Rev. F. S. Schrassner, an ex-student of the Class of '58, was elected as a member of this association. Rev. J. K. Millet and the members of the graduating class were also elected. A committee, consisting of W. U. Hensel, Esq., Rev. J. C. Bowman and Dr. J. W. Santee, was appointed to secure an alumni orator for next year. The literary societies were requested to consider the propriety of having the address before the literary societies hereafter delivered in the College chapel instead of in the court-house, as last Monday evening and on former occasions. At an adjourned meeting in the evening the thanks of the association were tendered to Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, for his address, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

At the *Alumni dinner* in Harbaugh Hall, two hundred guests were present, and in the midst of evergreens and flowers, sat down to an admirable repast, admirably served. W. U. Hensel, Esq., presided with ease and grace, and several toasts were responded to. We were particularly pleased with the one by Pro. W. B. Owen, of Lafayette College, who in speaking for it and its sister Pennsylvania Colleges, paid a high tribute to the fidelity with which Franklin and Marshall had adhered to the old classic curriculum, and congratulated it upon the fact that its graduates all took the full course. In one of the addresses a plea was made for a pipe organ in the college chapel, and one generous lady privately responded with a gift of \$100. Other contributions were afterwards quietly made, and we hope the entire amount required for the purpose will soon be raised.

After the dinner the *Class Day Exercises* were held on the campus. We endorse the following account of it from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*:

"F. E. Schroeder, as chairman of the committee on arrangements, was master of ceremonies, and discharged his delicate position with much efficiency. The programme of the occasion was as follows:

Music—Overture—"The Night Wanderer," v. Moskau, arr. by M. F. Aledo. Salutatory—Brown. Music—"Harmonical Chain"—Arr. by W. S. Worrel. Class Poem—Heisler. Music—"Sparkling Polka"—T. H. Rollinson. Class History—Stahl. Music—Overture—"By the Ocean,"—F. J. Keller. Prophecy—Mitman. Music—"Pleasant Memoirs,"—E. Byer. Presentation—Hottenstein. Music—"Potpourri from Martha"—Fr. v. Flotow, arr. by A. Heinicke. Mantle Oration—Mayburry. Music—Musical "Pow-Pow,"—E. Byer. Valadictory—Robb. Music—"Fairies' Moonlight Revels,"—Fr. Goetz. Music by Ironville band.

The gentlemen of the class performed their various parts with no little grace and humor, and their appreciation of their responsibility. The salutatory,

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was fit and well spoken; Heisler's poem was melodious, as his verses always are; the class history abounded in pungent personal reminiscences. The prophecy bristled with startling futures for the classmates of the year, and forecast their fate with reference to their present predilections; a great deal of fun was elicited by the presentations which hit off in an inoffensive way the foibles of the members. In his mantle oration Maybury appeared wearing the class robe which was fittingly received by the Juniors in a short speech from him. The valedictory words were eloquently pronounced.

The *Alumni address* followed immediately after the class day exercises. Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, State Senator from Northampton county, was the orator, and chose for his theme "A Politico-Economic Problem." The address was admirably written, and delivered in a finished and impressive manner. It presented a clear statement of the conflict that is always imminent when capital overshadows labor, and the masses of poor are directly or indirectly oppressed to enrich the few. It was entirely free from political demagogism, and was listened to with great interest to the end.

The *Junior Prize Contest* took place in the evening, and the following was the programme:

Music, March, "Tubeklange," Reichert, H. P. Wanner, Reading, Pa., subject, "Liberal Culture a Necessity to all men"; W. R. Brinton, Lancaster, Pa., subject, "The Triumph of Peace"; Music, Polka Mazurka, Gartner; E. Sasseman, Reading, Pa., subject, "Day, Night and Morning"; E. O. Boyle, Lancaster, Pa., subject, "The Human Heart as an Element in Literature"; J. B. Appel, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., subject, "Culture of the Imagination"; Music, Waltz—"Only with Thee," Meyer; Awarding of Prizes; Music, March—"Roman Play," Carre.

After the speeches were made, the committee consisting of Revs. Dr. Shumaker and A. C. Reinoh, of Lancaster, and Hon. Jos. P. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, awarded the prize to Mr. J. B. Appel. Dr. Shumaker also announced the award of the Buehrle gold medal prize for the best progress in German study, to G. A. Schwedes, and the second prize of the same character, a copy of Schiller's works, to Lewis Robb.

The *Commencement Exercises* proper took place on Thursday, and we can only give the bill of fare, without any remarks upon the particular speeches:

Morning Session, 8:30. Music, Overture, "Golden Fleece," Repley; Prayer; Music, Waltz, "Im Braunschmuck"; Carl; Salutatory, the Sovereign of Mind, Calvin R. Neff, Centre Hall, Pa.; Oration, Patriotism the Outgrowth of Family Training, Fugman M. Balliett, New Mahoning, Pa.; Oration, The Dawn of Intelligence John Q. Adams, Shamokin, Pa., Music, Galop, "Lerchfussler," Corin; Oration, True Education, John O. George, Egypt, Pa.; Oration, The Champion of French Liberty, Edward S. Johnson, Lancaster, Pa.; Oration, Compulsory Education, George K. Musselman, New Mahoning, Pa.; Music, March, "Der Todter," Rixner; Oration, Our Political Daughters, Ezra H. Houtzett, Kutztown, Pa.; Oration, Robert Burns, Howard Mifflin, Hellertown, Pa.; Oration, The Fatality of Genius, John N. Brown, Lancaster, Pa.; Music, Waltz, "Lebenslust," Trempler; Oration, Roman Savary, Maurice W. Mauch, Hellertown, Pa.; Oration, The Duty of the Citizen, William G. Maybury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oration, The Swiss Republic, Addison C. Snyder, Boquet, Pa.; Music, Polka, "Alpenblumen," Carl; Oration, Our Future and Its Responsibilities, Milton H. Mill, Dillingersville, Pa.; Oration, Byron, Nevins C. Heisler, Easton, Pa.; Oration, The Strength of Simplicity, Francis E. Schroder, Lancaster, Pa.; Music, Polka Mazurka, "Treue Liebe," Maschke.

Afternoon Session, 2:30 o'clock. Music, Overture, "Bohemian Girl," Baile; Second Statuary, Peter M. Freuler, China Grove, N. C.; Oration, Incentives to Culture, Charles D. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.; Oration, The True Equilibrium of the State, E. Everett Porterfield, Falling Waters, W. Va.; Music, March, "Fruehlingstust," Geipel; Oration, Communism and Individual Development, George C. Stahl, McEwensville, Pa.; Oration, The Mission of the Modern Novel, Eugene F. Scott, Broadmeadows, Pa.; German Oration, "Das Aleinod des Genius," Gustave A. Schwedes, Coopersland, Md.; Music, Waltz, "Hochzeitszaende," Trempler; Franklin Oration, The Immunity of Natural Law, Emory Taggart, Smithsburg, Md.; Marshall Oration, The Influence of German Thought, Lewis Robb, Howard, Pa.; Mason Oration, "A Limited Sovereignty and Universal Suffrage; their Relation," Frank S. Elliott, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.; Music, Lanciers, "Isolante," Sullivan; Valedictory, The Charm of Antiquity, J. Nevins Baumann, Zwingle, Iowa; Music, Waltz, "Herzensteene," Franke; Concluding Degrees; Music, Galop, "Vougeur," Trempler; Benediction.

The *Board of Trustees* had several meetings during the week, which were very pleasant as there were no financial embarrassments or vexed questions of discipline to worry them. The prospects of the college are better in every way, than at any time in her history.

The degree of A. B. in course was conferred on the members of the graduating class, the degree of LL. D., on President Atherton, of the State Agricultural College, D. D. on Rev. John Gentenbein, of Portland, Oregon, the honorary degree of A. M. on Prof. I. W. Myer, a prominent educator in the western part of Pennsylvania, on Dr. Brubaker, of Jefferson Medical College, and on Dr. Burnside, of Lebanon; and the degree of Ph. D. on Prof. J. S. Stahr, of Franklin and Marshall College.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT PALATINATE COLLEGE.

Wednesday and Thursday, June 13th and 14th, were gala days at Palatinate; such as this well-known institution so well knows how to arrange and manage in order to entertain and instruct its numerous friends. The exercises commenced on Wednesday evening with an entertainment given by the alumni.

The following is the programme:—Instrumental Trio, Misses Baney, '81, Spangler, '76, and Hierter, '82; Prayer, Dr. Reiley; Oration, Wm. H. Rauch, '79, Derry, Pa.; Piano Solo, Mary J. Urich, '81; Essay, Agnes J. Frantz, '81; Vocal Duett, Sallie Spangler, '76, Lizzie S. Baney, '76; Recitation, Emma L. Mayer, '81, Boyerstown, Pa.; Piano Duett, Mrs. G. H. Horst, '78, Miss B. V. R. Moore, '78; Oration, Morris B. Reber, '79, Reading, Pa.; Piano Trio, Misses Spangler, '76, Baney, '76, Hemperly, '76. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. George Wolff.

The recitation by Miss Mayer called forth prolonged applause, to which she responded by reading another selection. The solos were Liszt's Rhapsody, No. 14, by Miss Urich, and a composition by Roff, by Miss Hemperly. The whole proved a delightful musical and literary treat.

Miss Ida Brumbach, of St. Lawrence, was chosen to preside over the exercises of the evening.

We hope these Alumni reunions and entertainments will become a permanent feature of the closing exercises of Palatinate.

The annual address under the auspices of the Palatinate Literary Society was delivered on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Smiley, of Pottsville, Pa., who was to have delivered the address, could not be present on account of sick-

ness, and Hon. Cyrus Lantz, of Lebanon, Pa., delivered the address in his stead.

In the evening the Palatinate Literary Society held its anniversary. The exercises opened by the rendition of the Undine Overture, by the college orchestra, consisting of twelve pieces. An instrumental trio, "Sommambula," rendered by Misses Miller, Kehl, and Groh, was well received. Among the other music of the occasion was a vocal quartette, an instrumental duett from Keeler, and a vocal solo, "The Spring Time," excellently rendered by Miss Sallie Myers. Miss Louise Reily played "La Melancholie," a solo by Prume, on the violin. She was encored, and played the "Carnival of Venice." The piano accompaniment was played by Miss Beckie Moore.

Never did Palatinate treat its friends to finer music. This means that one seldom hears better music; for Palatinate College has long been known as one of the best musical institutions in the State.

Mr. C. E. Spayd, of Leesport, Pa., delivered the address of welcome, and spoke on the subject, "A Nation's Literature." Mr. George Lisberger, of Bath, Pa., eulogized "John Quincy Adams."

Mr. John M. Miz, of Meyerstown, spoke on the subject, "Pluck and Piety." Mr. Charles Kral, of Shaefferstown, Pa., had as the theme of his oration, "The result of Labor." Mr. Charles Himmelberger, of Meyerstown, a graduate in the scientific department, spoke on the subject, "Every man the architect of his own fortune." Dr. Reiley, President of the College, then stepped forward and after addressing a few fitting words to Mr. Himmelberger, handed him a diploma, conferring on him the degree of Bachelor in the Sciences. The exercises closed by a Medley, "Scotch Songs," rendered by the college orchestra. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hester, of Annville, Pa.

The friends of Palatinate College feel much encouraged as to its future. The refunding committee, of which Dr. Wolff is chairman, is rapidly disposing of the new four per cent bonds; thus replacing the debt, still resting on the college, at a lower rate of interest.

All the old students, with one or two exceptions, intend returning at the opening of next term. This speaks well for the institution, and leads to the hope that the fine rooms of Palatinate College will soon again be filled with students.

The Fall Term will open on the 3rd of September.

G. A. Z.

CLASSIS OF LEHIGH.

Adjourned Meeting.

Classis held an adjourned meeting in St. John's Reformed church, Allentown, Pa., on Thursday, May 17, 1883. Rev. B. Bausman, D. D. of the Classis of Lebanon, being present, was received as an advisory member.

Messrs. Alfred P. Horn and F. W. Smith, graduates of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., were licensed to preach the gospel and furnished with the usual certificate of licensure. The former was dismissed as a licentiate to the Classis of North Carolina, Synod of the Potowmack. The special committee on the Allentown Female College, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee to whom were referred the reports of the President and Treasurer of the Allentown Female College, would beg leave to offer the following:

Both these reports speak of the continued flourishing condition of this institution of learning, which is partly under our care as a Classis. It has in no way and in no degree lost its influence, whether at home or abroad—for whilst local patronage continues as encouraging as ever, it seems to be forcing itself gradually upon the attention of the church abroad, and in such a way as to be likely to remain before its favorable notice for the years to come. This is cause for special congratulation. Its course has been so judicious, and its aim so high, that although it seemed to go begging for a time for that patronage to which it was entitled as an institution for the education of the daughters of the church, it has at last grown into a general confidence. Better thus to have waited for the reward—with the hope, for a time deferred—than to have had an undue prosperity from its birth and infancy, and to have been proportionally shortened.

Its finances have thus far been equal to its demands. The Treasurer realized during the past scholastic year as follows:—From Classical apportionment, \$195.31; from all sources, \$7073.01; the greater part of which has been disbursed, leaving in his hands a balance of \$366.34.

In the report of the President, Prof. Walter E. Krebs, we find certain particulars, which claim our attention as a Classis. In the first place, there is an allusion made to the retirement of the former president, the Rev. W. R. Hofford, who has been serving the school faithfully since its early establishment, and to whose untiring energy and sacrificing labors its present excellent condition is largely owing. In view of Rev. Hofford's withdrawal, we would offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Classis be returned to the Rev. W. R. Hofford, recently retired from the Presidency of the Allentown Female College, for the able, judicious and successful manner in which he served the interests of said institution for the long period of fifteen years; and that it is furthermore the judgment and wish of this Classis, that his services be still retained to the College in such position as the Board of Trustees may see fit to designate.

Resolved, That as a Classis, we hereby set our seal of approval to the action of the Board of Trustees in the election of Prof. W. E. Krebs to the Presidency of the College,—that we welcome Bro. Krebs into our midst—wish him a large measure of success, and promise him encouragement and support.

The report also conveys to us the intelligence that the Board at a recent meeting effected the purchase of the College property, which had been held on ground rent, subject to the Hon. R. E. Wright, Sen. The price paid was \$20,000, in bonds to be issued to that amount, bearing the annual interest of 5½ per cent. They also took action, looking to the erection of an additional building, providing for the issue of 5 per cent bonds to an amount sufficient to cover the necessary expenses. As this is a matter of some importance to the church, made necessary by the growing demands of the school, your committee would recommend the following action:

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure of the determination and resolution of the Board of Trustees, to erect an additional building and thereby increase the facilities in connection with the Allentown Female College, for the education of the daughters of the church; and that we do hereby most earnestly call the attention of the friends of education and of the wealthy members of the Church to the present urgent wants of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

S. G. WAGNER.
W. J. KERSHNER.
R. H. KRAMM.

For the purpose of gaining time at the annual meeting of Classis, by having its roll prepared in advance, the different pastors were respectfully and earnestly requested to forward to the Stated Clerk ten days before the meeting, the creden-

tials of the elders elected to represent their charges.

N. S. STRASSBURGER,
Stated Clerk.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Synod of the United States.

Bedford, Pa.—The corner stone of the new Reformed church at Bedford, was laid on the 6th inst., with appropriate services. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. U. Heilmann, of Salisbury, Bedford county, from Ezra 3: 12. After the sermon, which was preached in the Court House, the congregation proceeded to the site of the church, where the usual articles were deposited in the cornerstone, and where Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, the pastor, delivered a suitable address and conducted the liturgical services. Besides the pastor, there were present and assisting in the ceremonies: Revs. C. U. Heilmann, Salisbury, J. M. Schick, Meyersdale, W. W. Deatrick, Gladie, E. D. Dieffenbach, Mann's Choice, C. J. Musser, St. Clairsville, C. S. Slagle, Cross, W. J. Stewart, Everett, H. S. Garner, Schellsburg, Wm. M. Andrews, Claysburg, of the Reformed church, and Revs. Herbert Cone and John Fiddler.

Conyngham Charge.—The spring communion in the Conyngham charge, of which Rev. T. Derr is pastor, were very largely attended. Forty-eight persons were added to the church by the solemn rite of confirmation, a number of whom are heads of families—16 to the Conyngham congregation, 17 to the St. John's congregation, and 15 to Shellhammer's congregation.

The offerings for benevolence were as follows: Conyngham congregation, \$15.50; St. John's, \$25; Bennington, \$5.80; and Shellhammer's, \$3.05. Total, \$47.35.

Wapwallopen.—The spring communion services were brought to a close in this charge on Whitunday. Nineteen persons were added to the charge by confirmation—Wapwallopen, 3; St. Peter's, 7; Mount Zion, 3; Emmanuel's, 6. Benevolence for the classical year, \$104.42—Wapwallopen, \$27.91; St. Peter's, \$34.43; Mount Zion, \$24.27; Emmanuel's, \$17.81.

Synod of the North-West.

The St. Joseph Classes of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio have elected the following persons to the General Synod of the United States, which meets at Baltimore, Md., next year:—Rev. Jesse Steiner, Rev. D. H. Reiter, Elders John Pfleider and Gutelius Snyder.

Astoria Charge.—Rev. J. S. Shade writes:—On Whitunday holy communion was celebrated in the congregation at Sunnem. Services were commenced on Thursday evening previous. On Saturday and Sunday we were assisted real acceptably by Rev. E. Quillen of the Presbyterian church. Nine were added to the church—3 on certificate and 6 by confirmation. On the 17th June the communion was held at Astoria. Seven were added to the church, 4 on certificate, 1 on renewal of profession, and 2 by confirmation, making in all 16 accessions.

General News.

Home.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated Judge George Headley, of Cincinnati, for Governor.

General Brady has been obliged to give two new bonds, for his appearance in the criminal court to answer charges in regard to the Star Route business.

A gang of notorious burglars who have been committing depredations in Lehigh and Northampton counties have been arrested and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

A charter has been issued at the State Department to the Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the line of which will extend from Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, a distance of seventy miles. It is in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and will open up the coal fields.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer reports that the cost of the Star Route mail service in Louisiana and Texas, for the fiscal year to end, was \$331.41; a reduction of \$141.978 from the cost of the same service during the preceding year. During the same time the cost per mile of the service was reduced from 8.30 cents to 6.30 cents.

An Associated Press telegram from Chicago says: "It is stated that the Germantown, Penna., Telegraph, one of the oldest and most profitable weeklies in Pennsylvania, has, through the generosity of Mr. George W. Childs, been purchased by Henry W. Raymond, son of the late Henry J. Raymond. Mr. Raymond has been, for four years past, literary editor of the Chicago Tribune. The transfer does not take place till August 1st."

High waters have prevailed on the Upper Mississippi. At St. Louis there was a rise of nearly 32 feet. The Missouri Valley is flooded and hundreds of acres of crops in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa have been destroyed.

St. Louis, June 23.—The Fish Lake levee, which protects about fifteen square miles of rich farming land in American Bottom, on the Illinois side of the river, below East Carondelet, broke at 11 o'clock last night, and about 10,000 acres of fine farms are now under water. The damage to crops and other property is estimated at \$100,000. What is known as the Isabell's Bridge, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, spanning the creek about ten miles this side of Jefferson City, was carried away to-day.

St. Louis, June 23.—The Madison Dyke, between Alton and Alton, on the Illinois side of the river, broke about 8 o'clock this morning in two places, one break near Mitchell, about twelve miles from East St. Louis, the other farther north, near the head of the dyke not far from Alton.

The crevasses are not very wide yet, but growing rapidly, and the water is rushing through them at a fearful rate. It is expected the entire bottom north of East St. Louis embracing fifty to sixty square miles, will be flooded.

The farmers are leaving their homes as rapidly as possible, many of them going to Alton, and others to different points of the bluffs, five or six miles back from the river. The destruction of crops and damage to farm property will generally be very great.

Kansas City, June 23.—The severest wind and rain storm ever known here visited this city to-day, lasting about twenty minutes, and causing injury to a number of buildings and lumber yards, and destroying shrubbery. It is thought that the storm was more serious northwest of here, and fears are entertained that the wheat crop has suffered.

Lincoln, Neb., June 23.—A heavy rain-storm last night broke the railroads leading south from this city. Nebraska City is cut off from all railroad connection. Near Atchison, also at Sterling, several small breaks have occurred.

Foreign.

Berlin, June 22.—The condition of Prince Bismarck is much better.

London, June 25.—Seventy persons have been drowned in the floods in Silesia.

The cable brings the news of the death of Rt. Rev. John William Colenso, D. D., bishop of Natal.

Berlin, June 23.—The Lower House of the Diet has adopted the remaining clauses of the Government's Church bill.

Stettin, June 24.—The German Government refuses to allow men belonging to the German navy to take to China the Chinese iron-clad which was recently launched here.

Miscellaneous.

JUNE.

By Elliot C. True.

Hail thee, royal month of roses!
Every folded bud uncloses,
Quickened by a swift desire for the light.
Minstrel zephyra hasten to woo them,
Housewife bees for honey sue them,
And the gentle dews renew them every night.

Then the breath of new-mown grasses,
Greeting every one that passes
By the dusty country road or trodden lane;
And the happy whistling rustic,
Clad in dingy blue and fustic,
Riding, like a charioteer, his lofty wain.

Suddenly the dark clouds lower;
Falls the cooling, cleansing shower,
With a burst of sunshine through it ere 'tis
done;

How the blended bushes glisten,
How the quails call out and listen,
And the barefoot boys go wading one by one.

Come the Southwind as a vandal,
Scattering scent like wood of sandal
Where the lilacs cast their tiny trumpets down;
All the berry vines are fruited,
Luscious clusters, scarlet suited,
Peeping out from leafy tents of green and brown.

Wild pinks flame along the fences,
Fair enough to turn the senses
Of the staid Arachne, weaving all the day;
In the forest's dim recesses
Lady ferns shake out their tresses
And the snowy bell-shaped lilies light the way.

Then the streams that cleave the meadows,
Sheeny silver, flecked with shadows,
Honeysuckles, red and yellow, at the brink;
Further on, tall willows leaning,
Linking hands, as 'twere their meaning
Thus to shade the water where the cattle drink.

Revel, Earth, in thy completeness!
Drink, O Soul, thy fill of sweetness!
For the things we prize the dearest die too
soon.

Round and round the world keeps turning,
Sunrise blushing, sunset burning;
Thirty precious, perfect days are all of June.
Petoskey, Mich.

—Independent.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Items.

The Rev. Isaac S. Stahr has resigned his position as pastor and missionary at Lock Haven, Pa., his resignation to take effect on the 1st of July next. He has served this mission for a number of years—since 1879—with acceptance to the congregation and the Board. His withdrawal, therefore, will cause regret. He has been successful in his work, and now proposes to hand over the mission into the hands of the Board—very much improved, as compared with what it was when he took charge of it. He thinks it would be best for a young minister without a family to take his place, as such a one could be better supported. It is hoped that such a one may be soon secured.

We arrived at Classis just, as it seemed, in the nick of time. The brethren, ministers and laity, were much exercised about the establishment of a mission at Roanoke, brim full of it, and the Superintendent had scarcely taken his seat before the committee called him into consultation. The result was satisfactory on both sides. The difficulty here was not whether such a mission was desirable, but whether we could command the means to sustain it when it was once started. The Board knows full well enough what it can do, and also what it cannot do. The Classis very promptly offered to pay half of the salary of the missionary—in addition to its regular apportionment for missions—if the Board would pay the other half. This threw much light on the subject, and settled the matter at once. The Board, no doubt, will do that much. It ought, and so the way is now open to send a missionary to Roanoke, without further delay. After this matter was settled and we had taken our supper out under the trees, the church being in the country, the missionary meeting was held in the evening, and it was deemed important that we should say something. This was scarcely necessary, as Dr. Callender and the Rev. George A. Whitmore, another minister of the Whitmore family, both spoke forcibly on the occasion, and fully covered the ground; and so we contented ourselves with making a few desultory remarks in the way of encouragement, previous to the collection. The meeting was a very interesting one, especially so to us, because it enabled us to see better into the heart of the Classis. It seemed to us, and we believe we were not mistaken, that it was glowing with the missionary spirit.

We find, however, that we have written a somewhat lengthy notice of the Virginia Classis, and we must here arrest our pen, somewhat abruptly. But we think it right that we have done so, because although the Classis is one among the smallest of the tribes of Israel, it is looking up, making encouraging progress, and has good prospects before it in the future. The church has every reason to encourage and sustain missions in the Valley of Virginia. It seems to us a much more inviting field for missionary effort than it did four or five years ago.

The Classis of Lebanon held its last meeting at Tamaqua, in the coal regions of Schuylkill county, in this State, a few weeks ago, which we providentially were permitted to attend. As a matter of course it had a large amount of business to transact, and it affords us pleasure to say that everything was done in good order, and in a good Christian spirit. The missionary meeting, which was in progress as we arrived on the ground, was addressed by the brethren Moser, Steinmetz, Higbee, and the Superintendent. No effort was made to raise a large collection, so far as we could see. Why not? The object seemed to be rather to awaken the missionary spirit and to open the little fountains of missionary benevolence in the hearts of the people and pastors, so that they might continue to flow without any obstructions during the course of the coming

year. In this we think the meeting was successful, and we may hope that the bread cast on the waters will be seen after many days. The apportionment for Home Missions made to this Classis by the Synod this year, somehow or other, was \$2,520; and as this was \$1000 in excess of what it was last year, some apprehensions were felt that it could not be raised. The apportionments to the different charges, however, were made, and we heard of no word of complaint. The utterance of the Synod at Bellefonte touching appointments, in the interests of peace, seemed to be generally regarded as an unfortunate one; but our present system of apportionments seems to have vitality in this Classis, and it is not apprehended that any serious harm will be done to it. In looking over the ecclesiastical budget for the year we could not see that the churches were overburdened, as compared with others, and so we are inclined to believe that the whole amount asked for missions will be raised. It can be done, and then why should it not be? The effort will in itself awaken new interest, and the larger amount will probably be as easy to raise as the smaller ones used to be. By and by, when this giant Classis is fully aroused from its slumbers, the amount contributed yearly for our destitute missions will be twice or three times as great as it is now. The Classis hitherto has kept up its conventions, but as these seemed to have lost the interest which they once had, it is now proposed to give them a prevailingly missionary character. Accordingly, the committees that have the matter in hand will get up such conventions in the three counties of Berks, Lebanon and Schuylkill. We believe they will be attended with useful results. Tamaqua, where the Classis met, is a pleasant town nestled between mountains on all sides, and seated itself on several hills. It contains two Reformed churches, of which the Revs. I. E. Graeff and J. J. Fisher are the respected pastors. Both seem to be doing well. The mother congregation has sold its rights to the old Union Church on the hill to the Lutherans, and is about to build for itself a new church down in the centre of the town. This no doubt pleases father Graeff. S. S.

Selections.

Nothing but a good life can fit men for a better one.

The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends.—William Penn.

If there is any person whom you dislike, that is the very person of whom you ought never to speak.—Cecil.

Real faith is as satisfied, and rests as firmly on the abiding promises of Jehovah, as if it had all the blessings of grace and glory in hand.—Toplady.

Christian character is a calm, wise thing. It will sometimes appear to the superficial observer a very hard thing—for it has the courage to refuse.

"Faith is heart light, rather than head light." The eyes of the heart must be enlightened in order to salvation, that the heart may believe unto righteousness.

Like most garments, everything in life has a right and a wrong side. You can take any joy, and by turning it around, find trouble on the other side; or you may take the greatest trouble, and by turning it around, find joys on the other side. The gloomiest mountain never casts a shadow on both sides at once.

"What will it matter by and-by,
Whether with cheek to cheek I've lain
Close by the pallid angel, Pain,
Soothsing myself through sob and sigh?—
All will be otherwise, by-and-by!

"What will it matter? Nought, if I
Only am sure the way I've trod,
Gloomy or gladden'd, leads to God—
Questioning not of the how, the why,
If I but reach Him, by-and-by!"

—Mrs. Margaret J. Preston.

Science and Art.

The new German steel torpedo boats recently built at Bremen attained a speed of eighteen knots at the trial trips.

Crayon pencils, so much used by children are colored by poisonous dyes; thus the green crayon is colored with arsenite copper. Great caution should be taken to prevent the children from putting them in their mouths.

Another electric railway is building in Germany. It will connect Frankfort-on-the-Main with Offenbach, eight miles away, and the dynamos will be driven by steam engines situated at a village half way between the terminals.

WHY THERE ARE NO WATER-RATS IN IRELAND.—In an interesting article on the voles or water-rat, by Mr. Grant Allen, in the English Country Gentleman, the writer discusses the question why certain animals, such as snakes, vipers, water-rats, etc., are not found in Ireland. For the real solution of the problem he says, we must go back to the time when England, Ireland, and the Continent were united by a broad belt of land across the beds of the English Channel, St. George's Channel, and the North Sea. It is now an ascertained fact that in the very latest geological period, known as the glacial epoch, the whole surface of the British Islands (except an insignificant strip of the south coast) was covered from end to end with a deep coating of glaciers, like that which now envelops all polar lands, and while this condition of things prevailed there were, of course, no animals of any sort in all Britain, or at any rate, none but a few Arctic types. After the ice melted, however, the existing British fauna, such as it is, began to occupy the land, and the fact that it did so is one proof, though by no means the only proof, that a communication with the Continent then existed across the bed of the North Sea. Now, the animals only pushed their way very slowly into the newly-cleared region as the ice melted away, and the consequence is that only some forty kinds of mammals out of the whole European fauna had penetrated as far as England before the gradual submergence of the lowland belt separated them from the Continent by forming the inclosing arms of the sea.

But Ireland lies even farther west than England, and there is reason to believe that St. George's Channel had all been flooded some time before the waves of the Atlantic broke down the last link between Dover and Calais. Accordingly, Ireland never got her fair share of land animals at all, for though the wolf and fox and the Irish hare and many other quickly-migrating creatures had time to cross the intervening belt before the submergence, several smaller or slower creatures, including the vipers, did not get over the ground fast enough, and were thus shut out forever from the Isle of Saints. Among them were the whole race of voles, and that is the reason why Ireland to this day has no water-rats.

Personal.

Miss Frances Willard, the temperance advocate, has gone to the Sandwich Islands.

Bayard Taylor's old home, Cedarcroft, in Chester county, Penna., is now the property of Dr. R. J. Lewis, who will make it his family seat.

The report comes from England that Oscar Wilde, having accumulated a property of about \$50,000, has cut off his hair and "gone out of business."

General George Crook is about fifty-three years of age, but he looks little more than forty. He is about five feet ten inches high, wiry as a greyhound, and can outride and outrun any man in the American army. It is a historical fact that he lived for three days on no other nourishment than tree bark during one of his campaigns against the Indians.

News was received lately that Professor Chas. E. Anthon, of New York, had died in Bremen, whence he had gone last May on account of his failing health. Professor Anthon was born in 1823 and was the last of five brothers. He was graduated at an early age from Columbia College, and prior to 1853 was a Professor in William and Mary College. For the last thirty years of his life he has been a Professor of History in the College of the City of New York. He was a nephew of Professor Charles Anthon, the Latin scholar. John Anthon, his brother, was Grand Master of Masons of New York State.

Items of Interest.

The public schools of New York State cost last year \$11,183,027, while in New York City over \$60,000,000 were spent for intoxicating liquors.

The town of Herde, in Prussian Germany, has adopted police regulations which might be beneficial here. No youth under seventeen is admitted to a ball, or served with alcoholic beverages unless accompanied by his parents. To ball masques no such youths are admitted on any pretense whatever. And, finally, no youth under sixteen is allowed to smoke in the public streets. The police of Herde have a lively time of it.

The official return of the marriages solemnized in France during last year show a total of 279,530 for the twelve months. The greatest number in one month took place in February, when there were 34,157. Next come November with 32,074, May with 28,273, January with 27,585, June with 26,216, October with 26,782, July with 22,626, September with 19,533, April with 17,034, August with 16,752, March with 14,211, and last of all December 12,937.

A society of persons are about to petition the Brussels authorities for permission to mummify their dead. They point out that one advantage is that their plan permits people to contemplate their ancestors, and thus perpetuate filial piety and *sentiment de race*. They are down on cremation, which, they allege, does not destroy the body, but only reduces it to ashes, producing deadly miasmas, and aver that wherever, as in India, it has been practised on a large scale, it has been the cause of fatal epidemics.

The female population of Kurdistan has been thrown into a condition of violent excitement by an attempt to take a census. The Val of Bittis, acting on orders received from the Government, had directed the Kaimakam of Rizan to make the enumeration of the women of his district, with the assistance of soldiers; but about 500 Kurdish women assembled, attacked the soldiers, and put them to flight. The census operations have had to be suspended pending the arrival of military reinforcements.

The almost incredible assertion was recently made in New York that Tiffany & Co. get a larger income from their storage business than from the sale of jewelry. "Their vaults," said one who claimed to know, "contain the larger portion of the costly jewels which are worn at weddings and balls. For instance, there is a marriage in wealthy society, and the gorgeous presents are shown once or twice, and then they return to the vaults and are locked up from the light of day, their blooms suppressed, until such time as an extravagant occasion calls for them to be displayed again."

The Washington Sunday Herald claims to have information as to the largest holders of United States bonds. The list of these millionaires in this country and Europe is as follows:—Mr. Vanderbilt, \$37,000,000; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, \$30,000,000; Jay Gould, \$18,000,000 registered and a large amount of coupon bonds; Mr. Flood, of California, \$15,000,000; an estate in Boston and three or four persons in New York have \$10,000,000 each; the estate of Moses Taylor, \$5,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$4,000,000. These, with an unmarried lady in New York, name not given, who has \$3,000,000, are the largest holders in the United States. In Europe, the Rothschilds together hold the evidences of nearly one-quarter of the entire bonded debt. They have \$400,000,000. In England, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett has \$20,000,000; the Duke of Sutherland, \$5,000,000; and Sir Thomas Brassey, \$5,000,000.

THE WASHINGTON LIVING AGE. June 23, 1883. Contents: Cairo: the Old in the New, Contemporary Review; The Treasure of Franchard, Longman's Magazine; Carlyle in Society and at Home, Fortnightly Review; Fleurette, Blackwood's Magazine; Trades' Guilds of Constantinople, All the Year Round; The Portrait Art of the Renaissance, Cornhill Magazine; Music as an Occupation, William Chambers, and The Coronation of the Czar, Spectator; and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the LIVING AGE for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. June 23, 1883. Contents: Cairo: the Old in the New, Contemporary Review; The Treasure of Franchard, Longman's Magazine; Carlyle in Society and at Home, Fortnightly Review; Fleurette, Blackwood's Magazine; Trades' Guilds of Constantinople, All the Year Round; The Portrait Art of the Renaissance, Cornhill Magazine; Music as an Occupation, William Chambers, and The Coronation of the Czar, Spectator; and the usual amount of poetry.

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Martinsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, June 12, 1883, by Rev. J. David Miller, Mr. Lewis Davis to Miss Kate M. Burkett, both of the vicinity of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

On the 24th of May, 1883, by Rev. J. M. Souder, Mr. Maris E. Eisenbarth to Miss Mary Ann Fry, both of Lancaster county, Pa.

On the 18th of June, 1883, at the home of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. F. Sontag, Mr. Joseph W. Bricker to Miss Kate Schlarb, both of Washington, D. C.

On the 19th of June, 1883, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Reiter, Mr. George W. Shope to Miss Minerva Ellen Thomas, both of Saltillo, Huntingdon county, Pa.

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Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The Luther statue to be erected in front of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis by the young men in the Missouri churches, will cost \$10,000.

The twelfth annual sessions of the Episcopal Convention for central Pennsylvania, were held last week. The leading question discussed, was the decision of the Diocese.

The spread of Mormonism in portions of North Carolina is causing much excitement among the people. In Gaston and Rutherford counties, seventeen missionaries are engaged in the work of proselytism, and have made thirty-seven converts within a short time, fifteen of whom have gone to Utah.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has property worth \$1,730,000, which is an increase of nearly a million dollars as compared with what it possessed ten years ago. Liberal donations of wealthy friends and the rise in certain pieces of real estate have united to bring about the prosperous state of affairs.

In a Chicago Court recently, before Judge Tully, certain heirs contested the payment of a bequest to a priest of the Roman Catholic Church to reimburse him for saying masses for the repose of the soul of the testator. The point urged by counsel for the heirs was that the money was expended for superstitious use. The Court held that the objection could not hold, and that the bequest was valid under the State statute.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, has resigned his pastorate and has accepted a call to the chair of Ecclesiastical, Homiletical, and Pastoral Theology in Princeton Seminary, and requested his congregation to accept his resignation. Dr. Paxton has occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church for the past seventeen years. At Princeton Seminary he will occupy the chair of Theology, which had been filled from 1813 to 1849 by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, who previous to 1813, had occupied the pulpit of the church now to be vacated by Dr. Paxton. The First Presbyterian Church of New York has been represented at Princeton in some way since 1813. The Rev. Dr. Latimer and Mr. Latimer Bailey, one of the lay members of the church are Directors of the seminary at the present time.

A worker from California writes to the *Gospel in All Lands* a very interesting account of work among the Chinese children there. He has started a missionary society among the inmates of a Christian Home in San Francisco, about half of whom, viz., thirteen girls are Christians. "In Nov., 1881, these Christian Chinese girls formed a missionary society, and held a prayer-meeting every Lord's day in the afternoon after Sunday-school, and a missionary meeting the first Lord's day of every month. The girls who are not Christians, of whom there have been at times 16 or 17, attend the meetings and contribute to its objects." At their first yearly meeting these despised, poor Chinese girls gave \$20 to Foreign Missions. At their annual meeting in March of this year there were 30 present, and their collection amounted to \$19.45, and they have \$54.50 in their treasury. It is to be noted that these poor girls don't give pennies or even five cent pieces to the missionary collections, as perhaps the majority of scholars do in some schools we know, but some of them gave a dollar, and only one or two less than twenty-five cents.—*Moravian*.

Cardinal John McCloskey has executed a power of attorney to Vicars-General William Quinn and Thomas S. Preston, giving them full authority to act for him as an individual and as Archbishop of New York. For some time the Cardinal's health has been such as to render it impossible for him to attend to any secular affairs and he has been assisted by members of his Council. In addition to the property which is in his care as overseer, there is much church property standing in his individual name. Vicar-General Quinn and Chancellor Preston are the leading members of the Council, and it is because of their long service in the Archdiocese, and through acquaintance with its secular affairs, that the Cardinal's secular functions are intrusted to them. Coadjutor Archbishop Corrigan stands next in ecclesiastical rank to the Cardinal, and has the right of succession in the Archdiocese of New York, but has not so long an acquaintance with its temporal affairs. The power of attorney was executed on May 25, and acknowledged on Friday last. It was recorded yesterday, and some of the most prominent laymen of the Church first learned of it then. It does not create a great deal of surprise, for the Cardinal's indisposition has been steadily progressing. His signature to the instrument is written in a feeble hand which is marked by more unsteadiness than his signature to any instrument previously executed by him. It reads:—"John Card. McCloskey, Archbishop of New York." The word *Archbishop* is scarcely legible. The Cardinal is seventy-three years old.

Abroad.

The Pope has summoned the American Archbishops to Rome for consultation. It is said the Irish problem has had nothing to do with the call.

On the Island of Peru, in the Samoan group, there is not a heathen left; and only eleven years have passed since the missionaries first went there, the people have built good chapels and mission-houses at their own expense; have begun to support their own pastors, and propose to contribute to the Missionary Society funds the coming year.

The text of the reprint of the five acts of the present Pontificate relative to Ireland shows that the letter of the 11th of May merely formulated the unchanging policy of the Vatican throughout the present pontificate, and that the Pope wrote to Cardinal McCabe on August 1, 1882, informing him that he (the Pope) was confident that the British statesmen would give satisfaction to the Irish people when they demand what was just.

A remarkable and highly interesting "find," both to historians and archeologists, has lately been made in the out-of-the-way but picturesque little village of Tintinhull, in Somerset, England. In a garret in the house of the present church-warden was discovered a great pile of parchments, letters and books of various descriptions, and amongst this pile of much that was useless were found the church books, carefully bound and well preserved, written in various but clerical hands, and giving a concise account of the history of the church from the year 1678 back to 1432.

The official statistics which have been lately published concerning the Society of Friends show that in Great Britain and Ireland the total number of members is 17,977. There are, it appears, 5,790 regular attenders of the Friends' meetings who are not in full membership. Some 25,000 scholars are instructed in their Sunday-schools; but only about 3,000 of these attend the Friends' meetings. Although this is but a very small Church, numerically considered, it has great political influence, with its ten members of Parliament, the illustrious John Bright at their head. Although it has been, in the past, notable for its rejection of honors and title, it now includes in its ranks one baronet and two knights. The Quakers are probably not a few other towns. Its Provident Institution has accumulated funds to

the extent of £1,622,907. It has a quarterly magazine, and three monthly journals.

There is no class of persons who should pay more attention to the quality of the soap used upon their clothing than salaried men or persons of limited income. Three dollars per year saved in the cost of soap is more than likely to result in fifty dollars worth of damage to the articles it is used upon. Professor Cornwall, of Princeton College, says, "The Ivory Soap is of great purity and more than average cleansing power." A word to the wise is sufficient.

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An English veterinary surgeon and chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the horse and cattle powders are really worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food; sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8¢ letter stamp. Send for circular.

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ASK YOUR COGWILL'S EMERGENCY CASE. 33 carefully selected remedies. Sudden ills are possible to all. Ought to be in every home and baggage.

COWGILL & SON, Pharmacists, Dover, Delaware.

It reads:—"John Card. McCloskey, Archbishop of New York." The word *Archbishop* is scarcely legible. The Cardinal is seventy-three years old.

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TRADE MARK REG

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, June 25, 1883.

COTTON.—The market closed steady on a basis of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for middling uplands; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low middling, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good ordinary.

FLOUR.—We quote supers at \$3.25@3.62; winter extra at \$3.75@4.25; Pennsylvania family, \$5@5 1/2c.; Ohio and Indiana do., \$5.75@6 2/5c.; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do., \$5.75@6 5/8c.; Minnesota clear at \$5.25@5.75c.; straight, \$5.75@6.25c.; do patent at \$6.50@7.37c.; and winter patent at \$6.37@7.25c. Rye Flour was dull and weak at \$3.62@3.75c., as to quality.

WHEAT.—Sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 red for Liverpool at about \$1.19 f o c.; car lots No. 2 red spot in elevator at \$1.17@1.17 1/2c.; 10,000 bushels June early at \$1.18 closing at \$1.17 bid and \$1.17 1/2 asked; 50,000 bushels July at \$1.18 1/2 early, down to \$1.17 1/2 at the close.

CORN.—Sales of 1800 bushels rejected in grain depot at 27c., with No. 3 mixed and yellow quoted nominally at 60@61c., and steamer do. at 62@63c. in grain depot; 3600 bushels sail mixed to arrive on track at 63c.; 800 bushels sail mixed for prompt shipment at about 63c. f. o. b., with 6c. bid and 61c. asked on call for sail mixed at 65c. bid in elevator; 30,000 bushels July at 61@61c., closing at 61c.

OATS.—Sales reported comprised 1 car No. 2 mixed early at 45c.; 1 car rejected white at 44c.; 1 car do. mixed at 43c.; 2 cars No. 3 white at 46@45 1/2c.; but not saleable at the close above 44c.; 3 cars No. 2 white early at 47@47c.; 2 cars do. do. later at 46@46 1/2c., and 1 car do. at the close of the second call at 45c.; with 46c. bid early for round lots spot and June, but closing on call at 45c. bid with 46c. asked; 46c. bid early for July, but closing at 44c. bid and 45c. asked.

GROCERIES.—Raw Sugars were steady and quiet; sales of 1200 hds. Trinidad port of Spain at 63c., with fair to good refining muscovadoes at 64@65c. Refined Sugars were firmer and in better demand at 8 1/2-15c. for granulated, 8c. for crystal A and 8c. for confectioners' A. Molasses was dull and unchanged; quoted at 26c. for 50-test.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$19@19 1/2c.; shoulders in salt, 8@8 1/2c. do. smoked, 9@9 1/2c.; pickled shoulders, 8 1/2@8 1/2c. do. smoked, 9 1/2@9 1/2c.; pickled bellies, 11 1/2c. do. smoked, 12 1/2c. Loose butchers' Lard 9 1/2@9 1/2c.; prime steam do., \$10.50@10.62c.; city refined do., 11@11 1/2c. Lard steer, 12 1/2c.; Oleo do. 9 1/2@9 1/2c. City lallow in hds., 7 1/2c.; Beef hams, \$26.50@27c.; Smoked Beef, 17@18c.; sweet pickled hams, 11 1/2@12c.; smoked Hams, 13@14c. Extra India Meats, Beef, in tierces, at \$23; city Extra do. in barrels at \$15; do. packed at \$14.

LIVE POULTRY continued well cleaned up and firm at improving prices. Quotations were: 27@28c. for large, 23@25c. for medium, and 18@20c. for small springs, and 14@15c. for old fowls.

BUTTER.—We quote Pennsylvania and Western fresh creamery extras at 22@23c.; do, firsts, 19@21c.; imitation creamery, 15@17c.; Bradford county new extras, nominal, 20@21c.; York State fresh dairy extras, 19@20c.; do, fair to good, 12@16c.; Western dairy extras, 15@17c.; common shipping grades, 8@10c., as to quality; prints, fancy, 25@27c.; good to choice, 22@24c.; fair, 17@20c.

Eggs.—Sales were made on 'Change at 18c. down to 18c. for fresh near-by stock, with 19c. bid and 19 1/2c. asked for Pennsylvania extras, and 17c. bid and 18c. asked for extra Western.

CHEESE.—Quotations were: New York full cream choice at 11 1/2c.; do, fair to good, 10@10 1/2c.; Ohio flat prime, 9 1/2c.; exceptional fancy lots, 9 1/2@10c., fair to good, 8 1/2@9c.; Pennsylvania part skims, fancy, 7c.; do, fair to prime, 5 1/2@6 1/2c.; do, skims, 2@5c., as to quality.

PETROLEUM.—The market for export was dull and nominal at 7@7 1/2c. as to test or refined in barrels and at 9c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote: Choice Western and York State Hay, \$14.50; No. 1 do., \$14; No. 2 do. at \$12, and inferior, \$7@8. Rye Straw, \$11.

SEEDS.—Timothy was dull and nominal at \$1.85@1.95 per bushel. Flax was quiet and steady at \$1.55@1.60 per bushel.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beesves, 3600; sheep, 10,000; hogs, 3300. Previous week, Beesves, 3600; sheep, 13,000; hogs, 3600.

BEEF CATTLE were in better request, and rates were about the same as last reported. Quotations: Extra, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; good, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; medium, 6 1/2@6 1/2c.; common, 5 1/2@6 1/2c. Fat cows were fairly active at 3@4c., with sales of a few extra as high as 5c.. Milk Cows were inactive at \$35@60, with sales of graded as high as \$75. Veal calves were dull at 7@8c.

CITY DRESSED BEEVES were active, and closed at 9@9 1/2c. Cows closed at 7@9c.

DRESSED SHEEP were fairly active and closed at 9 1/2@11c. Lamb, 14@16c.

HOGS were inactive and prices declined 1c. Quotations: Extra, 9 1/2@10c.; good, 9 1/2@9 1/2c.; medium, 9 1/2@9 1/2c.; common, 9@9 1/2c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS were active and prices advanced 1c. on all grades except common. Quotations: Extra, 5 1/2@6c.; good, 5 1/2@5 1/2c.; medium, 4 1/2@5c.; common, 3 1/2@4 1/2c.; culs, 3@3 1/2c.; lambs, 6@8 1/2c.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

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Negotiators of Mortgage Loans.
Please mention this paper.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CREAM.

TWO METHODS of PRESERVING IT:

One is Uncertain; the other Certain.

Prof. S. W. Johnson of Yale College and the Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station says: "REX MAGNUS does All that is claimed for it."

"Cream," says Webster, the Dictionary man, "is the butterfat, or the unctuous, oily substance which rises and forms on the surface of milk." As is well known it is the most delicate, and therefore the most perishable of all farm products.

To save cream, it has heretofore been deemed necessary to churn it, and thus convert it into butter, which, in turn, will ultimately turn rancid. This custom of preservation, therefore, might be called *ancient*.

Let us now consider the other, comparatively modern process, which uses cream, and for an almost infinite time; enables it to retain all of its natural flavor and sweetness; is cheap; practicable, and, indeed, the process so long sought by scientists, dairymen, and the cream consuming public. It is Rex Magnus, the Humiston Food Preservative, that will do it for either cream or milk as well as meats, poultry and food of all kinds.

A SOLID TEST.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Department of Yale College, procured cream from a farm 3 miles north of New Haven, Conn. It had been collected and saved from the milkings of the three previous, and was, therefore, being so mixed, very difficult to save cream.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

A pint of this was treated with "Pearl," a special brand of Rex Magnus, adapted specially for the preservation of cream. After treatment it was placed in a glass jar, and sealed, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of January 31st, 1883, and as 8 p. m. (or 2 hours later) of the same day, the untreated portion of the cream was found to be sour!

SEVENTEEN DAYS' TEST.

At the banquet held at the New Haven House, 17 days thereafter (long enough to send all over Europe), this jar of treated cream was opened, and the contents were (with the exception of a slight mold on top) found to be perfectly sound, and were considered the best of the day.

The average temperature of the apartment (Prof. Johnson's private laboratory) in which this cream underwent this test, was 70° Fahr.

PROF. S. W. JOHNSON'S ENDORSEMENT.

He had, of course, exclusive control of this experiment with cream, as well as all kinds of meats, &c., and the following is the pith of his report, leaving out the details:

THIRTY-FIVE DAYS' TEST.

"My tests of 35 days in mean temperature of 70° on meats, cream, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, the Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use."

Rex Magnus is reported: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt."

KEEP THIRTY TO FIFTY NINE DAYS.

Edward Burnett's Deerfoot Farm cream has been sent to Europe to different responsible people who report that from forty to fifty-nine days after it was treated with "Rex" in Boston it was eaten in England, Italy, and Scotland, and was found to be excellent. We have a recent advertisement from Joaquin Blaize, Esq., of Boston, on a recent trip to the Mediterranean in the steamer Archimede of the Florio line of Italian steamers, and the last word is as good as the first.

HOW TO GET IT.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a country right, nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one nor the other.

SAMPLES MAILED POSTPAID.

We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist or general storekeeper hasn't it on hand—to mail a *postpaid* box of the "Pearl" brand of Rex Magnus, which is prepared especially for cream, on receipt of the price, \$1—or of the "Snow Flake" brand for milk, &c., on receipt of 50 cts. The other brands are, "Vianide," for preserving meats, poultry and game, 60 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for preserving oysters, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per lb.; "Snow Flake," for preserving eggs, \$1 per lb.; "Aqua-Vite," for keeping fruit extracts, &c., \$1 per lb. Samples mailed on receipt of price, except Aqua-Vite which is put up in bottles.

WILL BRING GOOD PROFITS!

The popular favor and acceptance which will doubtless follow this great food preservative, are subjects entitled to receive serious contemplation and investigation, as the keeping of cream and milk for long storage is a matter, wherein a large profit can be made. Where others find this success. Mention this paper and address.

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[June 27, 1883.]

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who are furnishing cottages.

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linen as low as 28 cents and some
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red-bordered 58-inch wide half-
bleached damask table linen, in
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goodness as well as cheapness;

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